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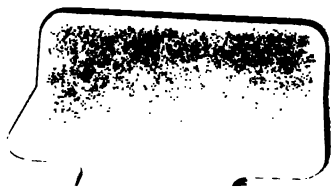
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A LATIN GRADUAL.



A
LATIN GRADUAL.

A FIRST LATIN CONSTRUING BOOK
FOR BEGINNERS.

BY

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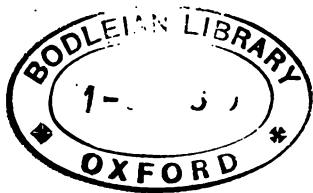
London and Cambridge.
MACMILLAN AND CO.

1863.

201.16

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Cambridge :

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

PREFACE.

THE main plan of this little work has been well tested; experience however has led to considerable changes in the way of working this out.

The intention is to supply by easy steps a knowledge of Grammar, combined with a good vocabulary; in a word, a book which will not require to be forgotten again as the learner advances.

Passages have been selected from the best Latin authors in prose and verse. Not a word is unworthy a place in memory. These passages are gradually built up in their grammatical structure, and finally printed in full.

First of all the noun and verb only are given, and these graduated according to declensions and conjugations.

As soon as the Objective Case is introduced, and in every subsequent instance of fresh examples, the new grammatical addition in each section is printed in Italics.

The great majority of the words to be found *in the book* have been employed by the time the

Adjective and Case sections are finished. This part therefore can be gone through more than once, if a teacher wishes to give a more perfect grounding in words before proceeding to more complex constructions. In the latter and more elaborate sentences, the fresh grammatical examples are first put separately by themselves, and afterwards in their places in the passage; each time in *Italics*.

It is not necessary to teach according to the system laid down in the book, but if other systems are used, it should be borne in mind that mounting a broken ladder is never easy. When the elementary part may be judged unnecessary, the careful selection of passages from the best authors. will still make it a useful construing book.

A short practical manual of common mood constructions with their English equivalents forms a second part.

A Greek Gradual on the same plan is in course of preparation. It is hoped these little works will advance the cause of intelligent teaching. With this hope the first of the two is now *committed to the hands of all fellow-workers.*

A FEW REMARKS ON ARRANGEMENT.

THE principle of the arrangement of sentences is the same in all languages, though it leads to very different results in Latin and in English.

That principle is, the putting the most forcible and important idea first, and letting the rest follow in order of importance.

Nothing can be forcible unless it is clear.

For the sake of clearness in a common sentence the subject comes first.

But in Latin the Cases, and the many formal changes of the Verb, make numberless arrangements clear which in English would not be so.

The cases belong mostly to the predicate.

The predicate is almost always the most forcible part of the sentence; because it is the reason why the sentence is spoken.

In Latin therefore there will be a tendency to get part of the predicate early in the sentence, as the cases prevent its being mistaken for the subject.

Again, any governed case is generally more important in sense than the governing word; because the governing word only tells something done to, or

belonging to the case. The case, therefore, is generally more important than its belongings. Thus, 'Insularum immensa spatia.' Tac. 'Nunquam senectutem tibi gravem esse sensi.' Cic. The Islands in the one sentence, Old Age in the other, are the main object. These words, therefore, are put before those that govern them.

This is the explanation of the common rule, that the verb should be placed at the end of the sentence, as far as the rule is true.

When the action done, or the quality, is the important notion more than the person or thing acted on, or qualified, which sometimes happens, the governing words come first, as

'Pastor quum traheret per freta navibus

Idæis Helenam perfidus hospitam,' etc.

In this instance the protraction of the voyage is the prominent notion; and as such begins the sentence.

The last place in the sentence is sometimes very emphatic.

These few observations may be sufficient to enable any person to pursue this interesting subject for themselves, as all varieties of arrangement are but different examples of these principles.

A LATIN GRADUAL.

GRAMMAR teaches how to talk and write correctly. But men talk and write in order to make known to others what is in their minds.

This then is the origin of Grammar; the thoughts within man take an outward shape in language; and then Grammarians observe language, see what is meant by the words chosen, and how the meaning is conveyed, and make rules accordingly, if the rules are correct.

That is, Grammar does not make language, which exists already. But good Grammar, like a sort of sign post, is common sense and experience about language set up in rules to guide learners.

Let us begin then making Grammar, by showing how thoughts must take shape in words.

Two things are necessary to communicate the simplest thought, 1st, the speaker must *name* what he is thinking about. 2ndly, he must go on and tell something about it.

In Grammar *every name* is called a *Noun*, i.e. every single word that stands for any thing, or any thought is a Noun, e.g. 'dog,' 'cat,' 'virtue,' 'vice,' &c.

But many words may all unite to represent a name, or Noun.

And the word which *tells* something of the Noun is called a *Verb*.

Rule.

No sentence then can be without a Noun or something representing a Noun as its subject or *naming* part, and no sentence can be without a Verb in its Predicate or *telling* part.

And as the Verb speaks of the Noun, every change in the Noun must be met by a corresponding change in the Verb.

RULE. The Verb agrees with the Noun.

In the Latin language, the endings of the words change very much.

Each change denotes a difference of meaning in the word changed.

Like the different uniforms in an army and their different colours, these changes in the endings of the words show an experienced eye to what part of the *sentence each word* belongs.

In the following section, The Noun and Verb are always in the singular number. The Verb is always in the present tense. The words used are the Personal Pronouns, Nouns in the first two declensions, and Verbs in the first two conjugations.

The teacher is requested to follow the arrangement in the text.

NOUN AND VERB.

First two declensions and first two conjugations.

Singular Number and Present Tense.

Ægrotat puella.

Cruciat morbus.

Adolescentia sperat.

Dolet servus.

Abundat copia.

Lacryma stillat.

Timet agricola.

Studium viget.

Philosophus dubitat.

Otium placet.

Hospitium patet.

Oculus spectat.

Diversorium apparet.

Molestia vexat.
Sapientia delectat.
Paret manipulus.
Canna viget.
Ulva madet.
Juncus stillat.
Herba viret.
Stupet turba.
Fama volat.
Jaculum evolat.
Fabius timet.
Otium delectat.
Cupressus frondet.
Antrum imminet.
Fervet æstas.
Patet porta.
Aurora pallet.
Atrium splendet.
Rosa floret.
Eget agricola.
Mundus nutat.
Luna radiat.
Equus properat.
Dea imperat.
Jussum monet.
Corona floret.
Sertum decorat.

Autumnus rubet.

Uva turget.

Capillus albet.

Irregular Verbs of the first or second conjugation :

Calculus lucet.

Vestigium manet.

Nympha ridet.

Natura suadet.

Radius fulget.

Gemma micat.

Stagnum lucet.

Stella ardet.

Cælum tonat.

Urna crepat.

Hora instat.

Frenum sonat.

Solium lucet.

Annus ridet.

Agnus cubat.

Populus vetat.

Gladius secat.

Hæret sagitta.

Jubet regina.

Favet cælum.

Tondet capella.

Balista torquet.

Tribunus jubet.
Equus mordet.
Stridet janua.
Pendet nidus.
Alget bruma.
Delet fatum.
Flet servus.
Cavet nauta.
Fovet Zephyrus.
Vovet regina.
Pavet serva.
Sedet colonus.
Spondet tyrannus.
Tondet agnus.
Mulget bubulcus.
Urget inimicus.

Nouns show by change of form difference of number, so do Verbs. The Verb therefore must agree in number with the Noun it speaks of.

A Noun is said to be in the singular number when it names a single one, in the plural number when it names more than one. The same Terms are used for the same difference in the Verb.

The Plural Number.

First, second, third declensions and conjugations.

N.B. Irregular Verbs are marked with an asterisk.

Hiemes asperant.

Congelant flumina.

Soror dicit.

Valles abundant.

Nocent artes.

Silvæ *cingunt.

Corpora tument.

Sibilant angues.

Aquæ tingunt.

Vernant aves.

Pastores saltant.

Urbes *lugent.

*Efluunt anni.

Impluit aspergo.

*Concrepant valvæ.

Dissimulat senex.

*Resident feminæ.

Asellus *currit.

*Concurrunt Satyri.

Claudicat poples.

Fragor *strepit.

Maria *albescunt.

Monilia *pendent.

Cornua *fulgent.

Papavera florent.

*Increscunt æquora.

* Adgemunt carinæ.

* Proficiunt artes.

* Rapiunt turbines.

* Desinunt clamores.

Ignes * urunt.

Nives jacent.

* Deliquescit palus.

Serpit fluvius.

Hostes pollent.

* Diffugiunt agricolæ.

* Turgescunt rami.

* Cedunt bella.

Nautæ * occurrunt.

* Decidunt imbres.

Rigent membra.

* Ignescunt iræ.

Dolores * ardent.

Mella sudant.

Cyclopes incumbunt.

* Liquescit chalybs.

All declensions and conjugations :

* Gaudet Bacchus.

* Veniunt comites.

Nix jacet.

Glacies * friget.

* Coeunt volucres.

Senex audit.
Feriunt flagella.
Aditus patent.
Arcus *insonat.
Serpens furit.
Metus terret.
Obices impediunt.
Claudicat genu.
*Sentiant homines.
Senectus *instat.
Necessitas *opprimit.
*Permulcet ætas.
Obrepat adolescentia.
Spes *decipiunt.
*Remanet virtus.
Horæ *cedunt.
*Prætereunt menses.
Poma *decidunt.
Studia *occidunt.
Compages *includunt.
Pueri *discunt.
*Permanent honores.
Rura virent.
Pabula *crescunt.
Contagia *lædunt.
Pecus *salit.
Senex *gaudet.

Flumina *frigent.
Fons *micat.
Frigus *instat.
*Canit frondator.
Rupes imminet.
Auræ spirant.
*Gemit turtur.
Ulmus frondet.
Facies apparet.
Dies *venit.
*Sapiunt senes.
Acus *pingit.
Veru *transfigit.
Artus *tremunt.
Porticus inumbrat.
Manus pollent.
Nurus *subvenit.
Anus prædicat.
Ego *volo.
Ego lateo.
Ego sævio.
Ego *rubesco.
Tu *sonas.
Tu makes.
Tu *cadis.
Tu mugis.
Ille spirat.

Ille *sedet.
Ille *fremitt.
Ille audit.
Nos susurramus.
Nos *ridemus.
Nos *tremimus.
Nos ferimus.
Vos vigilatis.
Vos torpetis.
Vos *surgitis.
Vos *sentitis.
Illi laborant.
Illi *fulgent.
Illi *gemunt.
Illi mugiunt.

The Verb tells something of the Noun, either the state it is in, or what it does. Sometimes the sense of the Verb is complete in itself. As, 'Wind flies,' 'Notus evolat.' The Verb is then called Intransitive. Very often however, the sense passes on and is not complete, as, 'Wind sweeps,' What does wind sweep? Unless this question is answered by a word added to the Verb, the Verb is incomplete and crippled. A word must be added, e.g. 'Wind sweeps the sands.' 'Ventus verrit arenas.' These Verbs are called Transitive or *Passing-across Verbs*, and the filling up word

is said to be in the Accusative case, and in Latin generally changes its ending to show this. Thus a Transitive Verb is half an idea, and the Accusative case the other half, and the two fit together and belong to each other in the sentence like a cup and ball. This fitting together and belonging is in Latin generally shown by a change in the end of the Noun. Every Noun therefore with its form thus changed must follow and fill up the sense of another word. Grammarians call this the Accusative case, being *governed* by that word.

Sometimes the case by itself does not link on to the Verb with the sense wanted. Again, Intransitive Verbs often require to have cases added, as, 'He goes,' 'Where does he go?' '*Through* the wood.' '*Vadit per silvam.*' The word '*through*' is called a Preposition. And Transitive Verbs require additional meanings to be linked on to them, as, 'He leads soldiers *through* the wood,' where a second idea is fastened on to the Verb by the Preposition.

Prepositions therefore are added to cases to make them fit on to words, and fill up the meaning. The Preposition is said to govern its case.

Simple Conjunctions join words, parts of sentences, or sentences together, as, '*Woods and Trees.*'

The Transitive Verb. Accusative case. Prepositions with the Accusative case. Simple Conjunctions.

N.B. The Accusative cases and Prepositions are put in Italics.

Cæsar *naves* parat, et Morini *ad eum* veniunt, et *se* excusant.

Bellum faciunt barbari. Cæsar neque *post tergum hostem* relinquit, neque *bellum* gerit *propter hiemem*, *obsides* flagitat. Morini adducunt *obsides*; Cæsar *eos in fidem* recipit. *Naves* cogit imperator, et *legiones* transportat.

Exercitum tribuni *in Menapios* ducunt. Publius Sulpicius Rufus legatus *portum* tenet.

Cæsar solvit *naves*. Equites *naves* conscendunt, et *in portum* pergunt. Ipse *Britanniam* attingit, et conspicit *hostes*, illi exponunt *copias*.

Montes *mare* continent, *in littus* hostes *tela* adigunt.

Legati tribunique *milites* convocant. Cæsar ostendit *nuntium*, monetque *legiones*.

Dat *signum* dux, *ancoras* tollunt navitæ.

Barbari *consilium* cognoscunt, præmittunt *equitatus* et *essedarios*. *Naves* *propter magnitudinem* non constituit *ad littus* rector. *Milites* arma impediunt, neque *in mare* desiliunt, *Hostes in aquam* proveniunt, *tela*

conjiciunt et *equos* incitant; *alacritas* et *studium Romanos* destituit.

Cæsar *naves* removet et *ad latus* constituit. *Fundi*, *sagittæ*, *tormenta hostes* propellunt et summovent. *Remi* et *tormenta barbaros* permovent, illi *pedem* referunt. *Mare propter altitudinem Romanos* terret.

Centurio se *in mare* projicit et *aquilam in hostes* fert. *Romani* neque *ordines* servant, neque *signa* protegunt. *Hostes vada* noscunt, incitant *equos*, *Romanos* circumsistunt, *in legiones tela* conjiciunt. Cæsar *scaphas* et *navigia* complet et *subsidia* submittit. *Romani in hostes impetum* faciunt, atque *eos in fugam* dant. Illi se recipiunt, *ad Cæsarem legatos* mittunt.

Commius Atrebas venit, *hunc* præmittit Cæsar *in Britanniam* et barbari comprehendunt, atque *in vincula* conjiciunt, *post prælium illum* remittunt, *pacem* petunt et *culpam in multitudinem* conferunt, et *propter imprudentiam clementiam* petunt.

Cæsar *veniam* dat, *obsidesque* imperat; illi *partem* dant, *partem* arcessunt. *In agros* remigrant, principesque conveniunt, et *se civitatesque* commendant.

Antonius retinet *legiones*, *exploratores in agrum* mittit; adventant *hostes*, *motus fremitusque* insonant. Antonius consultat, Arrius Varus prorumpit, impellitque *Vitellianos*.

Antonius diducit *in latera turmas* et relinquit *ite armat legiones*, dat *per agros signum*, Varus se reci-

Trepidant milites, Antonius autem retinet *turbam*, et *vexillarium* transverberat, et *vexillum* in *hostem* vertit. Juvat locus, rivus enim *fugam* impedit, et necessitas *fortunam* restituit. Illi firmant *ordines* et *Vitellianos* excipiunt, Antonius instat, sternit *hostes*; ceteri spoliant, capiunt, *arma*, *equosque* abripiunt; spernunt *centuriones* *tribunosque*, quatiunt *arma*, *imperium* contemnunt.

Antonius *silentium* facit, *legiones* exprobrat, flagitatque *murosque* subruunt manus et *gladii*? *mora rem* restituit, advehimus *tormenta machinasque*, *vim victoriamque* ferimus. *Lixas calonesque Bedriacum*¹ Antonius mittit, illi *copias* afferunt. Vitelliani autem *legiones* in *praelium* accingunt. Antonius instruit *aciem*. Eques auxiliaque *locum* legunt. Nihil animus aut manus, ne oculi quidem *milites* juvant. Hostes occidunt *sex centuriones*, abripiunt *signa*, *aquilam* autem Atilius Verus centurio servat. Sustinet *aciem* Antonius. Prætoriani excipiunt *pugnam*, pellunt *hostem*. Vitelliani autem *tormenta* in *aggerem* conferunt et *balista aciem* *hostesque* proruit.

Nox adventat, luna surgit ostenditque *acies*. Antonius *milites* accendit admonetque, illi *gradum* inferunt, *Vitellianosque* obturbant. *Fugam* impediunt vehicula tormenta. *Per limitem viamque* victores prorumpunt. Filius *patrem* interficit. *Rem nominaque*

¹ *Bedriacum* a town in North Italy.

Vipstanus Messala tradit. *Per aciem* miraculum, et questus, et *bellum* milites exprobrant.

Ego *māla* lego.

Nuces Amaryllis amat.

Lanugo *genas* vestit.

Ego *pruna* addo.

Poma præbent *odorem*.

Lauros juvenis carpit.

Myrtos puella quærit.

Miscent *odores* sarta.

Adjectives are joined to Nouns to show the sort or quality of the Noun, as, 'The *wet* south wind.'

Adjectives change their form in Latin, so do Nouns. Adjectives therefore must change their form according as the Noun they qualify changes.

This is called in Grammar the Adjective agreeing with the Noun.

RULE. The Adjective must agree with the Noun, and follow its changes.

The auxiliary Verb '*Sum*' is joined to any Adjective or Noun with the effect of making the Adjective or Noun stand instead of a Verb.

The Auxiliary Verb is often left out, and must be understood.

Adjectives.

The Auxiliary Verb *sum*.

Cremonam propinquat Antonius, *novum* immen-

sumque opus occurrit. Hærent victores, neque incipiunt oppugnationem *fessæ* per diem noctemque legiones. Antonius autem urbem tentat. *Tertiadecumanos* ad *Brixianam* portam animus fert, *alii* ligones dolabrasque, *alii* falces scalasque convectant. Tollunt super capita scuta, succeduntque. *Ingentia* saxa *Vitelliani* provolvunt, solvunt compagem, *exsanguis* aut *laceros* prosternunt *hostes*. Cædes complet *vacuum* inter castra murosque spatium. Ac *novus* labor instat, *ardua* mœnia, *saxæ* turres, *ferrati* obices; vibrat tela miles, rapit ignes Antonius, et *amœnissima* extra urbem ædificia cremat. At Vitelliani languescunt, *vagi* per vias pacem orant. Plebem vocat ad concionem Antonius. Milites ad cædem atque excidium incumbunt. *Quadráginta* milia irrumpunt, et calones lixæque *innumeri*, in libidinem ac sævitiam *proni grandævos* senes, *viles* ad prædam, in ludibrium trahunt. *Alii* pecuniam raptant, *alii* *obvia* contemnunt, verberant servos, thesauros eruunt. In *vacuas* domos, et *inania* templa per lasciviam faces jactant. Per *quatriduum* Cremona sufficit.

(1) Pronouns are classed in the following divisions.

Personal Pronouns, which stand instead of Nouns.

Relative Pronouns, which refer back to the noun as being of a certain character; these are equal to Personal Pronouns, with a Conjunction united with

them. The Relative Pronoun is Qui, with its compounds.

Demonstrative Pronouns, which point out special things, and are Adjectives in construction. These are Hic, Iste, Ille, Is, Idem, Ipse, Alius, Alter.

Possessive or Adjective Pronouns. These are Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester, and, occasionally used, Cujus, a, um.

And Interrogative Pronouns Quis, Qui, and Compounds.

Three first Declensions and Conjugations.

Adjectives.

Sum, auxiliary Verb.

Pronouns.

RULE. The Pronoun must be in whatever case the Noun it stands for would be in if it was repeated.

A storm.

Mare *tumidum* albescit, et *præceps* spirat Euris,
ardua demittunt cornua nautæ, navem undæ pulsan.
Alii navitæ subducunt remos, *alii* vela subnectunt.
Aspera crescit hiems, *feroces* bella gerunt venti,
fretaque miscent. Cælum æquat pontus, tangitque
nubes, spuma albet, *fulvasque* ventus verit arenas.

Orpheus and the trees.

Collis surgit *vacuusque* campus, residet *divinus*

vates et fila movet. *Auritas* ducit arbores *blandum* carmen. Non *Chaonis* arbor spernit *canoros* sonos. Non *æsculus frondosa*, nec *tiliæ molles*, nec *fagus* et *innuba laurus*. Nec *coryli fragiles*, nec *fraxinus utilis*. Et *platanus genialis*, *acerque*. *Amnicolæque* salices properant et *aquatica* lotos, et *viride* buxum, *tenuesque* myricæ, et *bicolor* myrtus et *cærulea* tinus.

The palace of Sleep.

Mons *cavus* speluncam facit, Somnus tenet speluncam. Non *vigil ales* cantat evocatque Auroram, nec silentia rumpunt canes *solliciti*, neque anseres. Non fera, non pecudes, non *proni* rami, *humanæve* sonum reddunt linguæ. *Muta* quies habitat, et rivus invitat somnos, *fœcundaque* papavera florent, *innumeræque* herbæ, et nox *humida* spargit soporem.

(1) Adverbs are words added to Verbs, Adjectives, or other Adverbs to show the sort or degree, as "He runs *quickly*."

Adverbs of place are, In a place, Ibi, hic, istic, illic, ibidem, alibi, &c.

To a place, Eo, huc, istuc, isto, illuc, illo, eodem, alio, utro, ultro, intro, porro, &c.

Relative and Interrogative of place, Quo, quocunque, quoquo, &c.

Indefinite, Aliquo, usquam, nusquam, quovis, quolibet, &c.

From a place, Inde, hinc, istinc, illinc, indidem, aliunde, &c.

Relative and Interrogative, Unde, &c.

Indefinite, Alicunde, utrinque, undique, undelibet, &c.

On the road, Ea, hac, istac, illac, eadem, alia, &c.

Relative and Interrogative, Qua, &c.

Indefinite, Quacunque, aliqua, quavis, qualibet, &c.

Adverbs of Time are, Tum, tunc, quando, quum, dum, quandocunque, quandoque, aliquando, unquam, nunquam, &c.

Adverbs of degree are, Ita, quam, quamvis, quamlibet, &c.

Adverbs of number are Toties, quoties, aliquoties, &c.

Adverbs of way or manner, Ita, sic, ut, utcunque, &c.

Adverbs of the cause, Eo, quod, quia, cur, &c.

Adverbs are also formed from almost all Adjectives, from Substantives, and Participles, and Supines.

The Golden Age.

Aurea ætas sponte virtutem colit, nec verba minacia terrent homines, nec supplex turba timet judicem. Nondum pinus descendit in liquidas undas, nondum visit peregrinum orbem. Nullaque mortales præter sua littora noscunt. Nondum præcipites cingunt op-

pida fossæ: *Mollia securæ* peragunt *tamen* otia gentes, *contentæque* fraga legunt *montana*, et glandes. Ver *æternum* ridet, *placidique* zephyri mulcent flores. *Mox etiam* fruges tellus suppeditat, agerque *gravidus* canet.

A fountain.

Fontem *illinem* atque *pellucidum* neque pastores neque *hirtæ* capellæ contingunt, *aliudve* pecus, *nulla* volucris nec fera turbat undas, nec *pronus* ramus. Gramen *circa* viret, *proxima* humus alit herbas, silva-que solem arcet *prævalidum*.

All declensions and conjugations.

Bathing.

Æstus calet, *magnumque* labor geminat *æstum*. Invenio *placidas* aquas, perspicuas ad humum, per aquas *numerabilis* alte calculus *omnis* lucet, *cana* salicta pōpulique dant umbras. Accedo *primumque* pedes tingo, *deinde* poplitem, *tum* vestes recingo.

The Way to Pluto.

Via *declivis* ducit ad *infernas* per *muta* silentia sedes. Styx nebulas exhalat *iners*, umbraeque *recentes* descendunt *illac*, pallor hiemsque tenent *late* loca *sentia*, novique Manes ignorant iter *Stygiam* ad urbem. Mille *capax* aditus et *apertas* *undique* portas urbs habet, *utque* fretum *omnia* flumina, *sic omnes* animas *Stygius* locus accipit, nec turbam sentit.

The quiet pool.

Puer *Lycias* urbes etiam adit, Carasque; videt *hic lucidum* stagnum, *non illic canna palustris*, nec *steriles* ulvæ nec *acuti* junci virent, *perspicuus* liquor splendet, stagnum tamen *ultimum vivus* cæspes cingit, *semperque virides* herbæ. Nympha colit stagnum, sed nec venatus amat, nec arcus flectit, neque jaculum, neque pharetras sumit.

The chariot of the sun.

Aureus axis micat, temo *aureus*, *aureæ summæ* rotæ, radii tamen *argentei*. Per juga chrysolithi gemmæque *clara* reddunt lumina. Dumque currus *mag-nanimus* Phaethon, opusque *mirum* perspicit, ecce *vigil* patefacit *purpureas* Aurora fores et *rosea* atria, diffugiunt stellæ, *siderea* agmina cogit Lucifer, et cælum relinquit *ultimus*. Jungunt *tum* equos *veloces* Horæ.

The grove of Proserpine.

Lacum vident *clarum* advenæ. Silva coronat aquas cingitque *latus omne*, frondesque *Phæbeos* summovent ignes. Frigora dant rami, ¹*Tyrios* humus *humida* flores. *Perpetuum* ver ridet, Proserpina amat lucum, luditque *persæpe illic*, et aut violas aut *candida* lilia carpit, *dumque* calathosque sinumque im-

. ¹ *Tyrios*, purple, from the purple dye of Tyre.

plet, et *æquales* superat, Dis¹ puellam diligit rapitque ad Orcum.

Medicine.

Eripit *interdum*, modo dat medicina salutem.

The Flood.

Jamque mare et tellus *nullum* discrimen habent. *Omnia* pontus tenet. *Homines hic illic* errant, occupat *hic* collem, cymba vehit *alterum* adunca. *Ille* super segetes navigat, *hic* pisces deprendit inter *summos* ramos. *Æquoreæ* spectant lucos urbesque domosque Nereides, silvasque tenent delphines et roborā pulsant *silvestria*. Nat lupus inter oves, *fulvos* vehit unda leones, unda vehit tigres, nec vires, aprum, nec crura *velocia* cervum eripiunt. Quærit *diu* terras volucris, *tum lassa* decedit in mare. Obruit tumulos *immensus* pontus, pulsanque *novi montana* cacumina fluctus.

The old oak tree.

Stat *ingens* quercus, *una* nemus, vittæ *mediam* memoresque tabellæ sartaque cingunt. *Sæpe* Dryades *festas circa* ducunt choreas, *sæpe* etiam truncum circumeunt, mensuraque ulnas quinque ter implet.

The Britons attack Cæsar.

Barbari pacem confirmant, naves ancoras tollunt, at *magna* tempestas subito occurrit, *nulla* navis cur-

¹ Dis, a name of Pluto.

sum tenet. Luna est plena; illi dies maritimos maximos efficiunt, Romani id non cognoscunt. longas naves æstus complet, et onerarias tem afflictat, neque ulla facultas auxilium min Complures naves æstus frangit, reliquæ funes, at reliquaque armaementa amittunt, ea res totum citum perturbat. Hoc Britanni cognoscunt, pri conveniunt, frumentum commeatumque prohibe rem in hiemem producunt. Itaque rursus in conjurant, paulatim castra relinquunt ac suos deducunt. At Cæsar ad omnes casus subsidia parat. Nam et frumentum quotidie in castra c et naves reficit. Dum ea gerit, legionem un agros mittit, tum pulverem ingentem cernunt v Cæsar cohortes reliquas armat et in hostes ducit. darii primo per omnes partes perequitant et tel jiciunt, et ordines plerumque perturbant. Insi se inter turmas, tum desiliunt et pugnant. A interim paulatim excedunt, atque currus collocat illi ad tuos commodum receptum habent. Hæ novitas Romanos perturbant. Cæsar auxilium Romani se recipiunt, et Cæsar in castra legion ducit.

Niobe turned into a Stone.

Niobe orba residet exanimis inter natos, nati virumque, nullos movet aura capillos, lumina

saxea, ipsa quoque lingua congelat, et venæ frigent, nec brachia reddunt motus, nec pedes eunt, intra quoque viscera saxum durat, flet *tamen* et ventus *illam* in patriam rapit, *ibi* lacrymas etiam *nunc* marmora manant.

Silenus and his honey.

Bacchus *arenosum* relinquit Hebrum, (non habet ingratos fabula nostra jocos) jamque ad Rhodopen¹ Pangæaque² *florida* venit, æra ferunt comites, æriferæque concrepant manus. Ecce *novæ* coeunt volucres, *illas* tinnitus agit, *quaque* movent sonitus æra, volant apes. Colligit apes Liber³, mella invenit. Ut Satyri *levisque*⁴ senex tangunt saporem, quærunto *flavos* per nemus *omne* favos. Audit examen, aspicit et ceras, dissimulatque senex Silenus, *piger* vehit senem asellus, *hunc prope* sistit, constat *ipse* atque *avide* mella petit. *Innumeri* crabrones coeunt, et spicula defigunt, verticemque *nudum*, oraque *summa* notant. *Ille* cadit *præceps*, asellus genu ferit, claudicat ille inclamatque *suos* auxiliumque rogat. Concurrent Satyri, et *turgida* ora rident⁵.

¹ *Rhodope*, } mountains in Thrace.
² *Pangæus*, }

³ *Liber*, a name of Bacchus.

⁴ *Levis*, smooth, i. e. bald.

⁵ *Rident*, laugh at, with the accusative. Rare.

26 *Passive Voice, Deponent Verbs, and Inf. Mood.*

The Verb is said to be in the Active voice when it expresses what the subject Noun is or does, and in the Passive voice when it expresses what is done to the subject Noun. This difference is shown by change of form.

The Passive form is however found with a certain number of Transitive Verbs which can only be learned by practice. These are called Deponent Verbs.

The Verb is said to be in the Infinitive mood when its sense is least limited, as, 'to happen,' 'accidere.'

The Infinitive mood generally has an Accusative case before it, and is then like a Substantive in construction before or after a Verb.

The Passive Voice, Deponent Verbs, and the Infinitive Mood.

The examples that are to occur in the following pieces are first given separately here.

Fraus *tentare* Thetin¹, fraus muros *ædificare*, fraus jubet *sulcare* tellurem, non rastros tamen *patitur* humus.

Dum Cæsar *moratur* legati ad eum veniunt.

Homines barbari bellum *facere* nequeunt.

Hoc Cæsar satis opportune *accidere arbitrat*ur,

¹ *Thetis*, a sea goddess; hence, the sea.

neque enim post tergum hostem *relinquere* vult, neque tum bellum *gerere* potest.

Naves octoginta satis *esse* existimat Cæsar, legatum portum *tenere* jubet, tum idoneam tempestatem *nanciscitur*, equitesque *progredi* et naves *conscendere* et se *sequi* jubet.

Barbari nostros *egredi* prohibent.

Naves prope littus *constituere* Romani non possunt. Cæsar naves *removeri*, et remis *incitari*, et ad latus *constitui*, atque inde hostes *propelli* ac *summoveri* jubet. Nostri milites *cunctantur*, tum aquilifer eos *cohortatur*. Nostri neque ordines *servare*, neque firmiter *insistere*, neque signa *subsequi* possunt, et magnopere *perturbantur*. Hostes incautos *adoriuntur*.

Equites cursum *tenere* atque insulam *capere* non possunt.

Hostes obsides *dare* pollicentur.

Venæ desistunt *posse moveri*, nec *flecti* cervix, nec brachia *reddere* motus, nec pes *ire potest*.

Funduntur nimbi, *sternuntur* segetes.

Canis jam jamque *tenere* leporem sperat, *eripitur* lepus.

Juvat ranas *ire* sub undas, et *submergere* membra, nunc *proferre* caput, sæpe super ripam *considerere*, sæpe *resilire* in lacus, et *maledicere*.

Dum aura tepet, nos *defendimur*.

Nix solet bima *manere*.

28 *Passive Voice, Deponent Verbs, and Inf. Mood.*

Videre terram satis est.

Delphines pandi¹ non possunt se *tollere*, nec potest rigidas *findere* remus aquas.

Invelitur hostis et vicinam *depopulatur* humum, *diripiuntur* opes.

Nequeunt agricolæ *ferre* aut *abducere* opes suas.

Volvitur trochus.

Citus eques *adventare* hostes nuntiat, motum *fremitumque* late *audiri*.

Antonius legiones *armari* jubet.

Antonius *instare* cœpit, *sternere* obvios, simul ceteri *spoliare*, *capere*, arma equosque *abripere*².

Vitelliani non *laxare* ordines, non *recipere* suos, non obviam *ire*, ultroque hostem *provocare* conantur.

Legiones *pergere* Cremonam, et in deditionem *accipere* aut *expugnare* deposcunt.

Noscitur, sex Vitellianas legiones in prælium *accingi* et jam *adesse*. Dux *sistere* tertiam decimam legionem jubet.

Antonius ubi *noscere* suos *noscique* potest exercitum *hortatur*.

Vagus inde rumor, *advenire* Mucianum, exercitus *invicem salutare*.

Filius *attollere* corpus, *aperire* humum incipit.

¹ An adjective.

² *Abripere*. Infinitives are frequently used alone to express, *begin to do so and so*; or, *habit of doing*.

Incipere oppugnationem, arduum ; *munire* castra, formidolosum, tum Antonius *cingi* vallum jubet.

Prophecy of peace.

Ipsæ domum referunt plena capellæ ubera, nec magnos metuunt armenta leones. Ipsa blandos fundunt cunabula flores, occidit et serpens, et fallax venenum occidit, et molles flavescunt aristæ, et duræ quercus sudant roscida mella. Paucæ tamen remanent fraudes. Fraus *tentare* Thetin, fraus muros *ædificare*, fraus jubet *sulcare* tellurem. Non rastros tamen *patitur* humus, non vinea falcem, robustus quoque jam tauros solvit arator, nec varios recipit lana colores, sponte sandyx vestit agnos.

Cæsar invades Britain.

Dum Cæsar *moratur*, legati ad eum veniunt, et se excusant, homines enim barbari et imperiti bellum contra populum Romanum *facere* nequeunt. Hoc Cæsar satis opportune *accidere arbitrat*, neque enim post tergum hostem *relinquere* vult, neque tum bellum *gerere* potest propter hiemem. Et quum plurimos obsides adducunt, eos in fidem recipit. Tum naves circiter octoginta operarias cogit, has satis *esse* existimat, præterea naves longas contrahit. Publicum Sulpicium Rufum legatum portum *tenere* jubet. Has constituit res, tum idoneam tempestatem nanciscitur

30 *Passive Voice, Deponent Verbs, and Inf. Mood.*

solvitque naves, equitesque in ulteriorem portum *progredi*, et naves *conscendere*, et se *sequi* jubet. Ipse circa horam quartam Britanniam attingit, atque ibi hostes conspicit. Tum ad horam nonam reliquas naves exspectat. Interim legatos tribunosque convocat, res ostendit, tum signum dat, paullatimque *progreditur*. At barbari præmittunt equitatum et essedarios, nostrosque *egredi* prohibent. Ob has causas summa est difficultas, naves enim propter magnitudinem prope littus *constituere* Romani non possunt. Milites autem propter ignota loca, et gravia arma, inter fluctus ægre pugnant, illi autem paullum in aquam *progre-diuntur* audacter tela conjiciunt, et equos incitant. Hoc ubi Cæsar animadvertit, naves longas paullum *removeri*, et remis *incitari*, et ad latus apertum *constitui*, atque inde hostes *propelli* ac *summoveri* jubet. Tum barbari paullum pedem referunt. Dum autem nostri milites *cunctantur*, maxime propter mare altum, aquilifer eos *cohortatur*, tum nostri universi in aquas desiliunt, hos item proximi quum conspiciunt, *subsequuntur*, et pugnam committunt. Utrique pugnant acriter. Nostri autem quod neque ordines *servare*, neque firmiter *insistere*, neque signa *subsequi* possunt, magnopere *perturbantur*. Hostes vero noscunt omnia vada, et ubi aliquos singulares conspiciunt, incitant equos, incautos *adoriuntur*, plures paucos *circumsistunt*, *alii* in universos tela conjiciunt. Nostri simul

aridum contingunt, in hostes impetum faciunt, atque eos in fugam dant, neque longius *prosequi* possunt, equites enim cursum *tenere* atque insulam *capere* non possunt. Hostes simul atque se recipiunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos mittunt, obsides *dare pollicentur*.

In Latin there are four proper cases, or changes of form in the Noun, to denote corresponding changes of sense, and therefore the place of the noun in the sentence.

The Genitive case, which denotes generally, possession, as,

Time's wing. The wing of *Time*.

The Dative, which denotes generally, nearness to, at, as, Your cradle will give flowers *to you*. The gift stopping at the receiver.

The Accusative, which denotes generally either actual motion, or the direct passing of sense between words, as, The herds *fear lions*.

The Ablative, which denotes generally any stationary point, from, in, by, with which, &c. as, Cattle *in the fields*.

Besides these there is the original form of the word called commonly the Nominative case, and a form used in addressing persons called commonly the Vocative Case. Nouns are said to be governed by the word to which they are joined in a case to complete its sense.

In English there is no dative, or ablative case. Prepositions are used to give the sense required. But no Preposition will be used in Latin for any of the cases when the sense of the Verb itself requires the word to be added to make it quite complete, as, He struck him *with* a stick, *Baculo* eum percussit. These changes of form show the place of a word in a sentence, and make it plain.

There is a Verbal Adjective called a Participle, declined like an Adjective, agreeing with a Noun like an Adjective, but governing the same case as its Verb, and always conveying the verbal notion of *Time*, as, Soldiers *pursuing* the enemy.

In English there is a Present Participle Active, i. e. a Participle showing present time, and a Past Participle Active, i. e. a Participle speaking of past time.

In Latin there is no Active Past Participle. This want is usually supplied by a construction called the Ablative Absolute, i. e. an Ablative with a Past Passive Participle in union with it. As, English, Having slain him he goes on. Latin, *Illo interfecto* progreditur.

The Latin Participles are

In the Active Voice,

A present Participle, as, *Amans*, loving.

A future Participle, as, *Amaturus*, about to lov

In the Passive Voice,

A Past Participle, as *Amatus*, loved.

A sort of Future Participle in *dus*, as, *Amandus*, fit to be loved.

There are also verbal substantives belonging to the Verb, called Gerunds, and Supines.

The Gerunds are three,

Amandi, of loving.

Amando, for or by loving.

Amandum, the loving.

Or rather there are three cases to the Verbal Substantive called a Gerund.

Gerunds govern the case the Verb they are derived from governs, and are governed like substantives by the words they belong to in the sentence.

The Supines are two,

Amatum, to love.

Amatu, to be loved.

These also govern and are governed as above.

The Ablative Case.

Participles.

Somnia foliis sub omnibus hærent.

Æneas strictam aciem offert.

Phœbus sedet in solio lucente smaragdis.

A dextra lævæque stant sæcula, et positæ spatia

aequalibus Horæ. Ver ridet *cinctum flore* corona.
Auctumnus astat *calcatis*, sordidus *uris*.

Jupiter claudit Aquilonem *in antris*.

Notus evolat *madidis alis*, *tectus picea caligine*.
Unda fluit *capillis*, *fronte* sedent nebulæ.

Serpens frangit *in acumine* dentes, sed retrahit se
ab ictu donec *fixa est* pariter *cum robore* cervix.

Cupido semper *ardentes acuens* sagittas *cote* ridet.

Ut canis *in arvo* leporem conspicit, et *inhæsurus*
extento stringit *vestigia* *rostris*. Lepus autem *ipsis*
morsibus eripitur *tangentiaque* ora relinquit.

Vallis est densa *piceis* et *cupressu*, nomine Gar-
 gaphie. Antrum est *in recessu*, *arte laboratum nulla*,
 simulat artem natura *ingenio suo*, nam *pumice* et
tophis ducit arcum, fons sonat a *dextra* pellucidu
unda, *marginis* *gramineo* incinctus.

Cyclopes ferrum *in antro* exercent. *His info-*
matum *manibus* jam *parte polita* est fulmen.

Cyclopes *squamis auroque* tegida poliunt. Ponu
que Gorgona *desecto* *vertentem* lumina collo.

Serpentem *in aggere* seminecem saxo Viator
 quit, ille *fugiens* longos dat corpore tortus, *p*
 ferox, *ardensque oculis*, pars *vulnere* tarda rete
nexantem nodis.

Clamore excipiunt socii Turnum *fremituque*.

Vertice ab alto descendunt Centauri, *lingu*
montem cursu, cedunt *virgulta* *fragore*.

Ager morientibus æstuat herbis, agricola scatebris arentia temperat arva.

Juvat ranas submergere membra palude, tunc summo gurgite nare, et nunc quoque pulso pudore sub aqua maledicere tentant.

In media vivo barbaria, Sauromatæ me cingunt, Bessique, nomina non digna ingenio meo.

Terra gelu candida in multis locis manet. Pellibus et braccis arcent frigora incolæ, oraque de toto corpore sola patent. Sæpe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli, et nitet inducto candida barba gelu, sæpe concrescunt frigore rivi, deque lacu effodiuntur aquæ. Ister non angustior¹ papyrifero amne congelat, latices ventis durantibus, et tectis serpit aquis, glacie consistit pontus, undaque non udo sub pede manet, inclusæque gelu restant, ut marmore, puppes, in glacie hærent pisces, protinus æquato siccis Aquilonibus Istro, invenitur hostis equo. Hostis equo pollens longæque volante sagitta. Pars agitur vinctis lacertis, pars cadit confixa sagittis, nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum, cessat terra relictæ situ. Non latet uva sub umbra, aspicias et nudos sine fronde sine arbore campos, heu loca non adeunda felici viro.

Anno peracto longior antiquis hiems visa cedit. Pueri legunt violas et quæ rura nullo serente ferunt. Prataque pubescunt flore. Indocilique loquax gutture

¹ *Papyriferus amnis, The Nile.*

vernāt avis, hirundo *sub trabibus* cunas facit. Herbaque quæ latuit *cerealibus obruta sulcis* exserit *e tepida* cacumen humo. Quoque loco est vitis, *de palmite* gemma movetur. Nam procul *a Getico littore* vitis abest. Nunc *junctis ex ordine ludis* cedunt bella verbosa *in foro*. Nunc luditur *armis*, nunc *celeri* volvitur orbe trochus. Hic sentitur nix *verno sole soluta*, quæque *lacu* non fodiuntur aquæ. Nec mare concrescit *glacie*, nec Sauronates bubulcus plaustra agit.

The entrance to Hades.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
 Ulmus opaca ingens, quam sedem somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt *foliisque sub omnibus* hærent.
 Multaque præterea monstra sunt;
 Corripit hic *subita* trepidus *formidine* ferrum
 Æneas, *strictamque* aciem offert.
 Docta autem comes *tenuis sine corpore* vitas
 Admonet volitare *cava sub imagine*
 Ergo non irruit, neque *ferro* frustra diverberat
 umbras.

Phœbus on his throne.

Sedet

In solio Phœbus *claris lucente smaragdis*,
A dextra lævaque dies, et Mensis, et Annus,
Sæculaque, et positæ spatii æqualibus Horæ.

Verque novum ridet *cinctum florente corona*,
Astat et Auctumnus *calcatis sordidus uvis*,
Et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta¹ capillos

The rain.

Jupiter *Æoliis* Aquilonem claudit *in antris*,
Et quæcunque fugant *inductas* flamina nubes,
Emittitque Notum; *madidis* Notus evolat *alis*,
Terribilem *picea tectus caligine* vultum,
Barba gravis *nimbis*, *canis* fluit unda *capillis*,
Fronte sedent nebulæ, rorant pennæque sinusque.
Utque *manu lata pendentia* nubila comprimit
Fit fragor, *inclusi* funduntur *ab æthere* nimbi,
Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata *colonis*
Vota jacent, peritque labor irritus.

The wounded snake.

Serpens furit et inania
Vulnera dat, frangitque *in acumine* dentes.
Sed leve est vulnus quia se retrahit *ab ictu*,
Læsaque colla dat retro, plagamque sedere
Cedendo arcet, nec longius ire sinit.
Donec Agenorides², *conjectum in gutture* ferrum

¹ Adjectives and Participles not unfrequently have an accusative after them with the sense of 'as to,' rough as to,

² *Agenorides*, Cadmus, the descendant of Agenor.

Usque *sequens* premit—et *fixa est* pariter *cum*
robore cervix.

Coquetry.

Ridet¹ hoc inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
Simplices nymphæ, ferus et Cupido,
Semper *ardentes acuens* sagittas
Cote cruenta.

The greyhound.

Ut canis *in vacuo* leporem cum Gallicus² *arvo*
Conspicit et hic prædam *pedibus* petit, ille sa-
lutem,
Alter *inhæsurus* jam jamque tenere
Sperat, et *extento* stringit *vestigia rostro* ;
Alter *in ambiguo* est, et *ipsis*
Morsibus eripitur, *tangentiaque* ora relinquit.

The grotto.

Vallis est *piceis et acuta densa cupressu*.
Nomine Gargaphie.
Et *in extremo* est antrum *nemorale recessu*
Arte laboratum nulla, simulat *artem*
Ingenio natura suo, nam *pumice vivo*

¹ *Ridet* governs an accusative sometimes in the sense of "to laugh at."

² *Canis Gallicus*, a greyhound.

*Et levibus topiis nativum ducit arcum.
Fons sonat a dextra, tenui pellucidus unda,
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.*

Spring in the North.

*Frigora jam Zephyri minuunt, annoque peracto
Longior antiquis visa Mæotis hiems.
Jam violas puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ,
Ruraque quæ nullo nata serente ferunt.
Prataque pubescunt flore
Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis.
Jamque hirundo
Sub trabibus cunas parvaque tecta facit.
Herbaque quæ latuit Cerealibus obruta sulcis,
Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo.
Quoque loco est vitis, de palmite gemma movetur.
Nam procul a Getico littore vitis abest.
Quoque loco est arbor turgescit ab arbore ramus,
Nam procul a Geticis finibus arbor abest.
Otia nunc istic ¹ junctisque ex ordine ludis,
Cedunt in verboso garrula bella foro.
Levibus nunc luditur armis,
Nunc pila nunc celeri volvitur orbe trochus.
At hic sentitur nix verno sole soluta,
Quæque lacu duro non fodiuntur aquæ.*

¹ *Istic*, at Rome.

Nec mare concrescit *glacie*, nec ut ante per
Istrum
Stridula Sauromates plaustra bubulcus agit.

(2) The Genitive and Dative cases.

Tres *imbris* radios addunt *operi* Cyclopes, tres
nubis, tres *ignis* et *Austri*, tunc fulgores immiscent
operi, *flammisque* iras. Parte alia *Marti* currum in-
stant, ægidaque arma *Palladis* poliunt squamis *ser-*
pentum.

Non se dare *campo* Teucri audent, veluti lupus
insidiatus *ovili* sævit, haud aliter *Rutulo* iræ ignes-
cunt.

Centaury vertice *montis* ab alto descendunt, dat
euntibus ingens silva locum.

Agricola supercilio *tramitis* undam elicit.

Eveniunt optata *deæ*.

Suppositus *stellis* nunquam *tangentibus* æquor vivo.

Volucris *ferro* tinctile virus inest.

Aries¹ tempora *nocturnis* æqua diurna facit.

Cedunt *verbosi* bella *fori*, lusus *equo* nunc est, at
mihî sentitur nix.

Marce Cato, nunquam sentio senectutem *tibi* gra-
vem esse, quæ *plerisque senibus* odiosa est.

¹ *Aries*, a sign of the Zodiac, in which the Sun is in Spring.

Quibus nihil opis est in ipsis, iis omnis gravis est ætas.

Quid enim? citius *adolescentiæ* senectus, quam *pueritiæ* adolescentia obrepit?

Naturam sequimur *eique* paremus. Quid enim est aliud *Gigantum* more bellare cum diis, quam *naturæ* repugnare?

Mors *omni ætati* communis est. Neque enim *historioni* ad placendum peragenda est fabula, nec *sapienti* usque ad Plaudite¹, vivendum. Ver tanquam adolescentiam significat, reliqua tempora *demetendis frugibus* et *percipiendis* accommodata sunt.

Quid est tam secundum naturam, quam *senibus* emori, quod idem contingit *adolescentibus* adversante natura. Vitam *adolescentibus* vis aufert, *senibus* maturitas.

Hoc est illud, quod *Pisistrato tyranno* a Solone responsum est, quum *illi quærenti*, qua tandem spe fretus *mihi* tam audacter obsistis, respondet, senectute.

Nihil est *morti* tam simile, quam somnus.

Serpenti retro eunti quercus obstat.

Peneus *undis* jura dat *nymphisque colentibus* undas.

Navita obvertit *lateri* remos, et *antennis* subnectit velum pars *ventis* vela negat.

¹ *Plaudite*, the end of the play.

Non vires *fulminis* apro nec crura velocia prosunt
cervo, quibus unda parcit, jejunia domant.

Salicta sponte sua dant umbras ripis.

Nympha colit stagnum, sed nec venatibus apta, nec
 tendit illa arcum.

Titan jungere equos imperat *Horis*.

Concipit Iris aquas alimenta^{que} *nubibus* affert.

Effugit manus imago, par *levibus* ventis, *volucrique*
simillima somno.

Furit anguis inania *dare* vulnera dat *ferro*.

Magna petis Phaethon, et quæ nec *viribus* istis

Munera conveniunt, nec tam *puerilibus* annis.

Has *tantularum* rerum occupationes *Brianniæ* an-
 teponendas esse Cæsar non judicat, et magnum *iis*
numerum obsidum imperat.

Navibus circiter octoginta onerariis contractis,
 quod præterea *navium longarum* habet, *quæstori*,
legatis, *præfectisque* distribuit Cæsar, octodecim præ-
 terea *equitibus* distribuit, reliquum exeroitum *legato*,
T. Titurio Sabino, in Menapios ducendum dat.

Cæsar naves longas mittit, ea res *magno usui* nos-
tris est.

Desilite commilitones, inquit aquilifer, nisi vultis
 aquilam *hostibus* prodere, ego certe meum *reipublicæ*
 atque *imperatorii* officium præsto.

Quibuscunque signis occurrunt, nostri milites se
aggregant.

The thunderbolt.

Ferrum exercent vasto Cyclopes in antro;
His informatum manibus jam parte polita
Est fulmen, toto genitor quæ plurima cælo
Dejicit in terras, pars manet imperfecta.
Tres *imbris torti* radios, tres *nubis aquosæ*
Addunt, *rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri*.
Fulgores tunc horridos, sonitumque, metumque
Immiscent *operi, flammis que sequacibus iras*—
Parte alia *Marti* currumque rotasque volucres
Instant¹, queis ille viros, queis excitat urbes.
Ægidaque horrifera turbatæ Palladis arma
Certatim squamis *serpentum* poliunt auroque;
Connexosque angues ipsamque in pectore *divæ*
Gorgona desecto vertentem lumina collo.

The wounded snake.

Qualis sæpe *viæ* deprensus in aggere serpens,
Ærea quem obliquum rota transit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem linquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens, pars vulnere tarda retentat

¹ *Instant* rarely governs an acc. case.

Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem
Tali remigio navis se tarda movet.

The chieftain.

Clamore excipiunt socii Turnum fremituque
quuntur

Horrisono, *Teucrûm* mirantur inertia corda;
Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
Arma viros, sed castra fovere, huc turbidus atque
huc

Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit
Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili,
Nocte super media; tuti sub matribus agni
Balatum exercent; ille asper, et improbus ira
Sævit in absentes, collecta fatigat edendi
Ex longo rabies, et siccæ sanguine fauces.
Haud aliter *Rutulo* muros et castra tuenti,
Ignescunt iræ, duris dolor ossibus ardet.

The Centaurs.

Ceu duo nubigenæ quum vertice *montis* ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen, Othrynque¹ nivale
Linquentes cursu rapido, dat euntibus ingens
Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.

¹ *Hqmole* and *Othrys*, mountains in Thessaly.

Irrigation.

Siccus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,
Ille supercilio *clivosi tramitis* undam
Elicit, illa cadens raucum per levia murmur
Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.

Frogs.

Eveniunt optata *deæ*, juvat ire sub undas.
Et modo tota cava submergere membra palude,
Nunc proferre caput, summo modo gurgite nare,
Sæpe super ripam *stagni* considerare, sæpe
In gelidos resilire lacus, et nunc quoque turpes
Litibus exercent linguas, pulsoque pudore
Viventes sub aqua, sub aqua maledicere tentant.

Verbs shew differences of time by changes of form.

This is called, the Verb being in a Tense.

There are two strictly Present Tenses in Latin, i.e. Tenses which speak of events in present time.

The Present Tense, and the Future Tense. The Future Tense is a Present, because it denotes the present impression of the speaker that something is going to take place.

The Perfect Tense is generally a Tense of past time, denoting an action having taken place at any past time; but sometimes of present time when it denotes a *past action* having continued into present time

by its effects, as, 'Veni, I am come,' equivalent to 'I came and am now here.'

There are two strictly Past Tenses in Latin, the Imperfect Tense which denotes a past action going on at the same time with another event, or else, an action in past time continuing and repeated, where in English we often say, 'used to do so and so,' as, 'Credebat, he used to believe';

And the Pluperfect Tense which denotes that a past action is entirely past and finished.

The Future Tense.

Cato's thoughts on death.

O Præclarum diem quum ad illud concilium *proficiscar* quumque ex hac colluvione *discedam*. *Proficiscar* enim ad Catonem meum.

Antonius to his soldiers.

Ut vulgus improvidum, nos irriti *stabimus*.

Vos, inquit Antonius, nisi vincitis, pagani, quis alius imperator *excipiet*?

The farmer not ejected.

Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura *manebunt*,
Non insueta graves *tentabunt* pabula fetas,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia *lædent*.
Fortunate senex, hic inter flumina nota

Et fontes sacros frigus *captabis* opacum.
Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino a limite sæpes
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti
Sæpe levi somnos *suadebit* inire susurro.
Hinc alta sub rupe *canet* frondator ad auras
Nec gemere aëria *cessabit* turtur ab ulmo.

The lover's present.

Ipsæ ego cana *legam* tenera lanugine mala,
Castaneasque nuces mea quas Amaryllis amat
Addam cerea pruna, honos *erit* huic quoque pomo,
Et vos, o lauri, *carpam*, et te, proxima myrte,
Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores.

Prophecy of peace.

Ipsa tibi blandos *fundent* cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet, et molli *flavescent* campus arista,
Incultisque rubens *pendebit* sentibus uva,
Et duræ quercus *sudabunt* roscida mella.
Pauca tamen *suberunt* priscae vestigia fraudis
Quæ *tentabit* Thetin ratibus, quæ *cinget* muris
Oppida, quæ telluri *infindet* sulcos.
Alter *erit* tum Tiphys¹, *erunt* etiam altera bella
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus *mittetur* Achilles.

¹ *Tiphys*, the pilot of the Argonauts.

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Epist. I.

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Epist. I.

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Quid tunc ego hunc regem de throno regni
 detulit, nonne regem, nonne regem regni
 S. n. regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni
 Regem, nonne regem, regem regni, nonne regem regni

Prælio facto Commium *remiserunt*, et culpam in multitudinem *contulerunt*, et clementiam ejus *petiverunt*. Cæsar obsides *imperavit*, et ignoscere se imprudentiæ *dixit*. Partem statim *dederunt*, partem paucis diebus sese daturus *dixerunt*. Interea suos remigrare in agros *jusserunt*, principesque se Cæsari commendare *cœperunt*.

Cæsar auxilium *tulit*, tunc hostes *constiterunt*, nostri se ex timore *receperunt*. Cæsar suo se loco *continuit*, mox in castra legiones *reducit*. Dum hæc geruntur, hostes *discesserunt*. Interim barbari nuntios *dimiserunt*, paucitatem nostrorum militum *prædicaverunt*, prædam permagnam fore *demonstraverunt*. Plurimi ad castra *venerunt*.

Cæsar legiones in acie *constituit*. Impetum nostrorum militum hostes ferre non *potuerunt*, et terga *verterunt*. Complures ex iis nostri *occiderunt*, deinde se in castra *receperunt*. Eodem die legati *venerunt*. His Cæsar numerum obsidum *duplicavit*, eosque adduci *jussit*.

Morini milites nostros *circumsteterunt*, et arma ponere *jusserunt*. Illi orbe facto sese *defenderunt*, ad clamorem hominum circiter milia sex *convenerunt*. Cæsar equitatum suis auxilio *misit*. Interim nostri impetum hostium *sustinuerunt*, et fortissime *pugnaverunt* et complures ex his *occiderunt*. Postea equitatus noster in conspectum *venit*, hostes terga *verterunt*, magnusque eorum numerus est *occisus*.

Ovid's complaint.

Suppositus stellis nunquam tangentibus æquor¹
 In media vivo barbaria.
 Tauromatæ cingunt, fera gens, Bessique, Getæque,
 Quam non ingenio nomina digna meo.
 Dum tamen aura tepet medio defendimur Istro :
 Ille suis liquidus bella repellit aquis.
 At quum tristis hiems squalentia *protulit* ora
 Terraque marmoreo candida *facta* gelu ;
 Nix jacet, et jactam nec sol pluvizque resolvunt :
 Indurat Boreas, perpetuamque facit.
 Ergo ubi *delicuit* nondum prior, altera *venit* ;
 Et solet in multis bima manere locis,
 Magnaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, et altas
 Æquat humo turres, tectaque sæpe rapit.
 Pellibus et sutis arcent mala frigora braccis ;
 Oraque de toto corpore sola patent.
 Sæpe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,
 Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu.
 Nudaque consistunt formam servantia testæ
 Vina : nec hausta meri, sed data frusta bibunt.
 Sæpe etiam rigido concrescunt frigore rivi
 Deque lacu fragiles effodiuntur aquæ.
 Ipse papyrifero² qui non angustior amne
 Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,

¹ *The North Star.*² *Papyriferus amnis, the Nile.*

Cæruleos ventis latices durantibus Ister
 Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis.
 Quaque rates quondam, pedibus nunc itur : et undas
 Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi :
 Perque novos pontes, subter labentibus undis,
 Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves.
*Vidimus*¹ ingentem glacie consistere pontum,
 Lubricaque immotas testa *repressit* aquas.
 Nec *vidisse* sat est, durum *calcavimus* æquor ;
 Undaque non udo sub pede summa *fuit*.
 Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras
 Tollere, conantes dura coercet hiems :
 Inclusæque gelu restant, ut marmore, puppes,
 Nec *potuit* rigidas findere remus aquas.
Vidimus in glacie pisces hærere ligatos :
 Et pars ex illis tunc quoque *viva fuit*.
 Protinus æquato siccis Aquilonibus Istro,
 Invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo.
 Hostis equo pollens, longeque volante sagitta
 Vicinam late depopulatur humum.
 Diffugiunt alii, nullisque tuentibus agros,
 Incustoditæ diripiuntur opes :
 Ruris opes parvæ, pecus et stridentia plaustra,
 Et quas² divitias incola pauper habet.

¹ Verbs of seeing in Latin Prose never govern an infinitive mood.

² A relative clause equal to a nominative case.

Pars agitur vinctis post tergum capta lacertis,
Respiens frustra rura laremque suum.
Pars cadit hamatis misere confixa sagittis,
Nam: volucris ferro tinctile virus inest.
Quæ nequeunt secum ferre aut abducere perdunt,
Et cremat insontes hostica flamma casas.
Tum quoque quum pax est trepidant formidine
belli,
Nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum.
Aut videt, aut metuit locus hic quem non videt
hostem,
Cessat iners rigido terra relicta situ.
Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.
Poma negat regio,
Aspicias *et* nudos sine fronde sine arbore campos,
Heu loca felici non adeunda viro.
Ergo
Hæc est in pœnas terra reperta meas.

Niobe.

Natam toto corpore mater
Tota veste tegens, unam minimamque relinque,
De multis minimam posco, *clamavit* et unam,
Dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, *occidit*. Orba *resedit*
Examines inter natos natasque virumque,
Deriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos,

In vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina mœstis
Stant immota genis. Nihil est in imagine vivum.
Ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato
Congelat, et venæ desistunt posse moveri,
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere motus,
Nec pes ire potest: intra quoque viscera saxum est.
Flet tamen et validi circumdata turbine venti,
In patriam *rapta est*. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

The wounded snake.

In medio lentæ jaculum curvamine spinæ
Constitit, et toto *descendit* in ilia ferro,
Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga *retorsit*,
Vulneraque *aspexit*, fixumque hastile *momordit*.
Idque ubi vi multa partem *labefecit* in omnem,
Vix tergo *eripuit*, ferrum tamen ossibus hæret.
Tum vero postquam solitas *accessit* ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis *tumuerunt* guttura venis,
Spumaque pestiferos *circumfluit* albida rictus.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Cæsar neque post tergum hostem relinquere *volebat*,
neque belli gerendi facultatem *habebat*, neque has
res Britannię anteponendas *judicabat*.

Huc *accedebant* onerarię naves, quę vento *tenebantur*.
Nostri perterriti non eadem alacritate ac

54 *The Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses.*

studio, quo in pedestribus uti praeliis *consueverant*, *utabantur*.

Alius alia ex navi quibuscunque signis *occurrerat* se *aggregabat*. Hostes vero ubi aliquos ex navi egredientes *conspexerant* impletos *adoriebantur*, plures paucos *circumsistebant*, alii in universos tela *conjiiciebant*. Tum Cæsar quos laborantes *conspexerat*, his subsidia *submittebat*.

Ita uno tempore longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum *curaverat*, quasque in aridum *subduxerat*, sestus *complebat*, et onerarias quæ ad ancoras *erant* deligatæ tempestas *afflictabat*, neque ulla nostris facultas auxiliandi *dabatur*.

At Cæsar nondum eorum consilia *cognoverat*, tamen quod obsides dare *intermiserant*, fore id quod accidit *suspicebatur*. Itaque subsidia *comparabat*. Nam et frumentum *conferebat*, et quæ gravissime *afflictae erant* naves, earum materia ad reliquas reficiendas *utebatur*, et quæ ad eas res *erant* usui *comportari jubebat*.

Hostes in silvis *delituerant*, et milites occupatos *perturbaverant*, simul equitatu atque essedis *circumdederant*. Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris Cæsar auxilium tulit.

Cæsar, etsi idem quod superioribus diebus *acciderat* fore *videbat*, tamen nactus equites, quos Commius *Atrebas secum transportaverat*, legiones in acie constituit.

Non, dum *eram* vobiscum, animum meum *videbatis*, sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas *gerebam*, *intelligebatis*.

Ingens Germanorum vis *timebatur*; et auxilia Vitellius *acciverat*. Non sponte Antonii properatum, et fore quæ *acciderant rebatur*. Vitelliani forte victi, haud perinde rebus prosperis ducem *desideraverant*, atque in adversis deesse *intelligebant*.

Milites *mixti* per tenebras ut fors *tulerat*. Suevi primori in acie *versabantur*. Italici omnibus se manipulis *miscuerant*. Nihil animus aut manus *juvabant*. Permixa vexilla huc vel illuc *raptabant* militum globi. *Urgebatur* maxime septima legio, ipsam aquilam Atilius Verus moriens *servaverat*. Vitelliani tormenta in aggerem viæ *contulerant*; magnitudine eximia quintæ decimæ legionis balista hostilem aciem *proruebat*. Neutro *inclinaverat* fortuna, tandem luna *ostendebat* acies *fallebatque*. Sed Flavianis æquior a tergo, hinc tela hostium citra *cadebant*. Vitelliani adverso lumine collucentes jaculantibus *offerebantur*. Postquam pulsos sensit Antonius denso agmine *obturbabat*.

Germanicus miles castris vallum *circumjecerat*, eaque munimenta rursus *auxerat*. Quæ super cuncta *terrebat* ipsorum miles periculi quam moræ patientior, quippe omnis cædes et vulnera aviditate prædæ *pensabantur*. Primo sagittis saxisque eminus *pugnabant*.

56 *The Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses.*

maiore Plautianorum perniciē in quas tela desuper
librabantur. *Iacuerat cunctatim*, sed duces fesso
militi Cremonam monstrant. Non jam vulnera illos
morabantur, *subtrahunt vallum*, *quaticbant portas*,
premebant hostium tela brachiaque. Obstinatos inter
se sustinere Vitelliani aequabant.

Circumdederant victores, et primo *ingerebant* pro-
bra, *intentabant ictus*, mox ut cuncta victi *patiebantur*,
subit recordatio illos virus esse venia dignos.

Plebs interim *conflictabatur*, nec procul cæde *ab-
erat*, cum mitigatus est miles. Cremonenses juvisse
partes Othonianas *credebantur*. Tempus mercatus
coloniam majorum opum specie *complebat*. Antonium
fortuna omnium oculis exposuerat. Non dignitas, non
ætas victos *protegebat*, grandævos senes in ludibrium
trahebant. Dum pecuniam vel aurum sibi quisque
trahunt maiore vi *truncabantur*. Faces, ubi prædam
egesserant, in vacuas domos *jaculabantur*. Per qua-
triduum Cremona suffecit.

Portibus *exierant*, et *moverat* aura rudentes, me-
dium sequor puppe *secabatur*, quum mare tumescere
cœpit.

Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen *habebant*,
omnia pontus *erat*, *deerant* quoque littora pontq. Hic
ducit remos ubi nuper *ararat*. *Obruerat* tumulos
pontus, *pulsabantque* fluctus cœcimina.

Stabat ingens quercus, quam vittæ *cingebant*, et
mensura roboris ulnas quinque ter *implebat*.

Æstus erat, labor geminaverat æstum, invenio aquas, salicta dabant umbras.

Sedebat Phœbus. Stabat Ver novum, stabat Æstas et sarta ferebat, stabat Auctumnus.

Sanguis cœperat manare, et tinxerat herbas, sed se retrahebat ab ictu serpens, collaque retro dabat, plagamque sedere arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat.

Cadmus diu pavidus perdiderat colorem, comæque terrore rigeant.

Aurea ætas colebat fidem, pœna aberat, nec verba minacia legebantur, nec turba timebat judicem. Pinus nondum descenderat in undas, nondum cingebant oppida fossæ, gentes peragebant otia: per se dabat omnia tellus, fraga legebant homines, et quæ deciderant glandes. Mulcebant Zephyri flores, tellus fruges ferebat, ager canebat aristis, flumina lactis ibant, flavaque stillabant mella.

Fons erat illimis, quem neque pastores contigerant nec fera turbarat, sed proximus humor gramen alebat.

Ferrum exercebant Cyclopes, pars fulminis imperfectum manebat. Tres radios imbris addiderant, tum fulgores operi miscebant. Parte alia instabant Marti currus, ægidaque Palladis polibant.

Sic letalis hiems in pectora venit, saxum jam colla tenebat, oraque duruerant signumque sedebat. Nec lapis albus erat, sua mens infecerat illam.

Cæsar invades Britain.

Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt. Hoc sibi Cæsar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere *volebat* neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem *habebat* neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniae anteponendas *judicabat*, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque, quod satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones *existimabat*, quod præterea navium longarum habebat quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc *accedeant* XVIII onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento *tenebantur* has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottæ legatis in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non *venerant*, ducendum dedit; P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse *arbitrabatur*, portum tenere iussit.

His constitutis rebus nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tertia fere vigilia solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. Ipse hora circiter diei quarta cum *primis navibus* Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omni-

bus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura montibus angustis mare *continebatur* atque ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi potuit. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit. Interim et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum dato signo et sublatiis ancoris circiter milia passuum VII ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

At barbari consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in præliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros navibus egredi *prohibebant*. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui *non poterant*, militibus autem ignotis locis, impeditis manibus magno et gravi onere armorum oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus *erat pugnandum*, illi autem aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis audacter tela conjiciebant et equos insuefactos *incitabant*. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti non eadem alacritate ac studio quo in pedestribus uti præliis *consueverant utebantur*.

Quod ubi Cæsar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior et motus ad usum expeditor, paulum removeri ab onerariis navi-

bus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoverti jussit; quæ res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam *ferabat*, contestatus deos, Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum rei publicæ atque imperatori officium præstabo. Tum se ex navi projecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis primis navibus alii, subsequuti hostibus appropinquant.

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostris tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi *poterant*, atque alius alia ex navi quibuscunque signis *occurrerat se aggregabat*, magno opere *perturbabantur*: hostes vero notis omnibus vadiis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes *conspexerant*, incitatis equis impeditos *adoriebantur*, plures paucos *circumsistebant*, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela *coniciebant*. Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et quos laborantes *conspexerat*, his subsidia *submittebat*. Nostris simul in arido constiterunt, suis om-

nibus consecutis in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non *potuerunt*. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

Hostes prælio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturus sese polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra *demonstraveram* a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, *comprehenderant* atque in vincula *conjecerant*: tum prælio facto remiserunt, et in petenda pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt (et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt). Cæsar ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiore locis arcessitam paucis diebus sese daturus dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

His rebus pace confirmata post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum naves XVIII, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quæ equites *sustulerant*, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. At tempestas subito coorta est nulla earum cursum tenere potuit, sed aliæ eodem unde *erant* profectæ relatæ sunt, aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius

solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejiciebantur; quæ tamen necessario adversa nocte in altum pro-
vectæ continentem petierunt.

Eadem nocte erat luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id *erat* incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum *curaverat* quasque in aridum *subduxerat*, æstus *complebat*, et onerarias quæ ad ancoras *erant* deligatæ tempestas *afflictabat*, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi *dabatur*. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ erant funibus, ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse *erat* accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves *erant* aliæ, et omnia *deerant* quæ ad reficiendas naves *erant* usui; et quod omnibus *constabat* hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non *erat*.

Quibus rebus cognitis principes Britanniae, qui post prælium ad Cæsarem *convenerant*, inter se collo-
locuti, optimum factu esse duxerunt rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod his superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum *confidebant*. Itaque rursus conjuratione facta paulatim ex castris discedere ac suos *clam* ex agris deducere cœperunt.

At Cæsar etsi nondum eorum consilia *cognoverat*, tamen et ab eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare *intermiserant*, fore id quod accidit *suspicabatur*. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia *comparabat*. Nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra *conferbat*, et quæ gravissime *afflictæ erant* naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas *utebatur*, et quæ ad eas res *erant* usui ex continenti comportari *jubebat*.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quæ *appellabatur* septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione *erant* Cæsari nuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri. Cæsar id quod *erat* suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quæ in stationibus *erant* secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Paulo longius a castris profectus, suos ab hostibus premi atque ægre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conjici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars *una erat reliqua*, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis *delituerant*; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus *perturbaverant*, simul equitatu atque essedis *circumdederant*.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ : primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt atque currus collocant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in præliis præstant, ac in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in jugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consue-
runt.

Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris novitate pugnæ tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit ; namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto ad lacessendum et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suo se loco continuit, et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis qui *erant* in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt. His rebus celeriter magna multitudo peditatus equitatusque coacta ad castra venerunt.

Cæsar etsi idem quod superioribus diebus *acciderat fore videbat*, tamen nactus equites circiter xxx, quos

Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum *transportaverat*, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prælio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde omnibus longe lateque ædificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum quem ante *imperaverat* duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod propinqua die æquinocitii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subjiciendam *non existimabat*. Ipse idoneam tempestatem nactus paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex iis onerariæ duæ eosdem quos reliquæ portus capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatæ sunt.

Milites nostros Morini, quos Cæsar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, spe prædæ adducti primo non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt, ac arma ponere jusserunt. Celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia VI convenerunt. Qua re nuntiata Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius horis IV fortissime pugnaverunt *et paucis vulneribus acceptis complures ex his*

occiderunt. Postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abjectis armis terga vertunt magnusque eorum numerus est occisus,

The storming of Cremona.

Ubi hæc comperta Antonio, discordes animis, discretos viribus hostium exercitus adgredi statuit. Namque Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe acceleraturumque cognita Cæcinæ proditione *conjectabat*; et fidus Vitellio Fabius, nec militiæ ignarus. Simul ingens Germanorum vis per Rætiā *timebatur*; et Britannia Galliaque et Hispania auxilia Vitellius *acciverat*, immensam belli luem. Universo cum exercitu secundis a Verona castris Bedriacum venit. Postero die legionibus ad muniendum retentis, auxiliares cohortes in Cremonensem agrum missæ. Ipse cum quattuor milibus equitum ad octavum a Bedriaco progressus. Exploratores, ut mos est, longius *cura-bant*. Quinta ferme hora diei erat, cum citus eques adventare hostes, prægredi paucos, motum fremitumque late audiri nuntiavit. Dum Antonius quidnam agendum consultat, aviditate navandæ operæ Arrius Varus cum promptissimis equitum prorupit, *impulitque* Vitellianos, modica cæde: nam plurium ac-

cursu versa fortuna, et acerrimus quisque sequentium fugæ ultimus *erat*. Nec sponte Antonii properatum, et fore quæ *acciderant rebatur*. Hortatus suos ductis in latera turmis vacuum medio relinquit iter; jussæ armari legiones; datum per agros signum. Pavidus interim Varus turbæ suorum miscetur, intulitque formidinem. Pulsi cum sauciis integri suomet ipsi metu et angustiis viarum *conflictabantur*. Nullum in illa trepidatione Antonius constantis ducis aut fortissimi militis officium omisit. Occursare paventibus, retinere cedentes, ubi plurimus labor, unde aliqua spes, consilio manu voce insignis hosti, conspicuus suis. Postremo vexillarium fugientem hasta transverberat. Mox raptum vexillum in hostem vertit. Juvit locus, artiore illic via et fracto interfluentis rivi ponte, qui incerto alveo et præcipitibus ripis fugam *impediebat*. Ea necessitas seu fortuna lapsas jam partes restituit. Firmati inter se densis ordinibus excipiunt Vitellianos temere effusos. Atque illi consternantur. Antonius instare perculsis, sternere obvios. Simul ceteri, ut cuique ingenium, spoliare, capere, arma equosque abripere. Et exciti prospero clamore, qui modo per agros fuga *palabantur*, victoriæ *se miscabant*. Ad quartum a Cremona lapidem fulsere legionum signa Rapacis atque Italicæ, læto inter initia equitum suorum prælio illuc usque provecta. Sed ubi fortuna *contra fuit*, non laxare ordines, non recipere

turbatos, non obviam ire ultroque adgredi hostem tantum per spatium cursu et pugnando fessum. Forte victi haud perinde rebus prosperis ducem *desideraverant* atque in adversis deesse *intelligebant*. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, et Vipstanus Messala tribunus cum Moesicis auxiliariis assequitur. Ita mixtus pedes equesque rupere legionum agmen. Et propinqua Cremonensium mœnia quanto plus spei ad effugium, minorem ad resistendum animum *dabant*. Nec Antonius ultra institit, memor laboris ac vulnerum, quibus tam anceps prœlii fortuna, quamvis prospero fine, equites equosque *afflictaverat*. Inumbrante vespera universum Flaviani exercitus robor advenit. Utque cumulos super et recentia cæde vestigia incessere, pergere Cremonam et victos in dedicationem accipere aut expugnare deposcunt. Hæc in medio, pulchra dictu. Illa sibi quisque, posse coloniam plano sitam impetu capi. Idem audaciæ per tenebras irrumpentibus, et majorem rapiendi licentiam. Expugnatae urbis prædam ad militem, deditæ ad duces pertinere. Spernuntur centuriones tribunique, ac quatiant arma, rupturi imperium. Tum Antonius inserens se manipulis, ubi aspectu et auctoritate silentium fecerat, non se decus neque pretium eripere tam bene meritis *affirmabat*, sed divisa inter exercitum ducesque munia : militibus cupidinem pugnandi *convenire*; duces providendo consultando cunctatione

sæpius quam temeritate prodesse. Neque enim ambiguas esse hostium vires, noctem et ignotæ situm urbis, intus hostes et cuncta insidiis opportuna. Non nisi explorato, nisi die intrandum. An oppugnationem inchoaturos adempto omni prospectu. Mox conversus ad singulos, gladiisne, inquit, et pilis perfringere ac subruere muros ullæ manus possunt? ut vulgus improvidum irriti stabimus, altitudinem turrium et aliena munimenta mirantes? quin potius mora noctis unius, advectis tormentis machinisque, vim victoriamque nobiscum ferimus? simul lixas calonesque cum recentissimis equitum Bedriacum mittit, copias ceteraque usui adlaturos. Id vero ægre tolerante milite prope seditionem ventum, cum progressi equites sub ipsa mœnia vagos ex Cremonensibus corripiunt, quorum indicio noscitur sex Vitellianas legiones omnemque exercitum qui Hostiliæ *egerat*, eo ipso die triginta milia passuum emensum, comperta suorum clade in prælium accingi ac jam affore. Is terror obstructas mentes consiliis ducis aperuit. Sistere tertiam decumam legionem in ipso viæ Postumiæ aggere jubet, cui juncta a lævo septima Galbiana patenti campo stetit, dein septima Claudiana, agresti fossa (ita locus erat) præmunita; dextro octava per apertum limitem, mox tertia densis arbustis intersepta. Hic aquilarum signorumque ordo: milites mixti per tenebras, ut fors *tulerat*; prætorianum vexillum proximum terti-

anis, cohortes auxiliorum in cornibus ; latera ac terga equite circumdata ; Sido atque Italicus Suevi cum delectis popularium primori in acie *versabantur*. At Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonæ et reciperatis cibo somnoque viribus confectum algore atque inedia hostem postera die profligare ac proruere ratio fuit, indigus rectoris, inops consilii, tertia ferme noctis hora paratis jam dispositisque Flavianis impingitur. Ordinem agminis disiecti per iram ac tenebras asseverare non audeo, quanquam alii tradiderunt quartam Macedonicam dextro suorum cornu, quintam et quintam decumam cum vexillis nonæ secundæque et vicesimæ Britannicarum legionum mediam aciem, sextadecumanos duoetvicesimanosque et primanos lævum cornu compluisse. Rapaces atque Italici omnibus se manipulis *miscuerant*. Eques auxiliaque sibi ipsi locum legere. Prælium tota nocte varium anceps atrox, his, rursus illis exitiabile. Nihil animus aut manus, ne oculi quidem provisu *juvabant*. Eadem utraque acie arma ; crebris interrogationibus notum pugnæ signum ; permixta vexilla, ut quisque globus capta ex hostibus huc vel illuc *raptabat*. *Urgebatur* maxime septima legio, nuper a Galba conscripta. Occisi sex primorum ordinum centuriones, abrepta quædam signa : ipsam aquilam Atilius Verus primipili centurio multa cum hostium strage et ad extremum *moriens servaverat*. Sustinuit labantem aciem Anto-

nus accitis prætorianis. Qui ubi excepere pugnam, pellunt hostem, dein pelluntur. Namque Vitelliani tormenta in aggerem viæ *contulerant*. Magnitudine eximia quintæ decumæ legionis balista ingentibus saxis hostilem aciem *proruebat*. Neutro *inclinaverat* fortuna ; Tandem adulta nocte luna surgens *ostendebat* acies *fallebatque*. Sed Flavianis æquior a tergo ; hinc majores equorum virorumque umbræ, et falso, ut in corpora, ictu tela hostium citra *cadebant* : Vitelliani adverso lumine collucescentes velut ex occulto jaculantibus incauti *offerebantur*. Igitur Antonius ubi noscere suos noscique *poterat*, alios pudore et probris, multos laude et hortatu, omnes spe promissisque accendit. Tum ad Mæsicos conversus principes auctoresque belli *ciebat* : Hæc, ut quosque *accesserat* ; plura ad tertianos, veterum recentiumque admonuit. Mox infensus prætorianis, vos, inquit, nisi vincitis, pagani, quis alius imperator, quæ castra alia excipient ? illic signa armaque vestra sunt, et mors victis : nam ignominiam consumpsistis. Undique clamor ; et orientem solem (ita in Syria mos est) tertiani salutavere. Vagus inde, an consilio ducis subditus rumor, advenisse Mucianum, exercitus in vicem salutasse. Gradum inferunt quasi recentibus auxiliis aucti, rariore jam Vitellianorum acie. Postquam pulsos sensit Antonius, denso agmine *obturbabat*. Laxati ordines abrumpuntur ; nec restitui quivere impredientibus

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vehiculis tormentisque. Per limitem viæ sparguntur festinatione consecrandi victores. Eo notabilior cædes fuit, quia filius patrem interfecit. Rem nominaque auctore Vipstano Messala tradam. Julius Mansuetus ex Hispania, Rapaci legioni additus, impubem filium domi *liquerat*. Is mox adultus, inter septimanos a Galba conscriptus, oblatum forte patrem et vulnere stratum dum semianimem scrutatur, agnitus agnoscensque et exsanguem amplexus, voce flebili precabatur placatos patris manes; publicum id facinus; et unum militem quotam civilium armorum partem? simul attollere corpus, aperire humum, supremo erga parentem officio fungi. Advertere proximi, deinde plures: hinc per omnem aciem miraculum et questus et sæviissimi belli exsecratio. Nec eo segnius propinquos affines fratres trucidatos spoliant; factum esse scelus loquuntur faciuntque.

Ut Cremonam venere, novum immensumque opus occurrit. Othoniano bello Germanicus miles mœnibus Cremonensium castra sua, castris vallum *circumjecerat* eaque munimenta rursus *auxerat*. Quorum aspectu hæserè victores, incertis ducibus. Incipere oppugnationem fesso per diem noctemque exercitu arduum et nullo juxta subsidio anceps. Munire castra, id quoque propinquis hostibus formidolosum. Quæ super cuncta *terrebat* ipsorum miles periculi quam mors *patientior*: quippe ingrata quæ tuta, ex temeritate spes;

omnisque cædes et vulnera et sanguis aviditate prædæ *pensabantur*. Huc inclinavit Antonius, cingique vallum corona jussit. Primo sagittis saxisque eminus *certabant*, majore Flavianorum pernicie, in quos tela desuper *librabantur*. Mox vallum portasque legionibus adtribuit. Proxima Bedriacensi viæ tertiani septimanique sumpserunt, dexteriora valli octava ac septima Claudiana; tertiadecumanos ad Brixianam portam impetus tulit. Paulum inde moræ, dum ex proximis agris ligones dolabras, et alii falces scalasque convecant. Tum elatis super capita scutis densa testudine succedunt. Romanæ utrinque artes: pondera saxorum Vitelliani provolvunt, disjectam fluitantemque testudinem lanceis contisque scrutantur, donec soluta compage scutorum exsanguis aut laceros prosternunt multa cum strage. *Incesserat* cunctatio, sed duces fesso militi et velut irritas exhortationes abnueri Cremonam monstrant. Non jam sanguis neque vulnera *morabantur*, *subruebant* vallum *quatiebantque* portas, innixi humeris et super iteratam testudinem scandentes *prensabant* hostium tela brachiaque. Integri cum sauciis, semineces cum expirantibus voluntur, varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortuum. Acerrimum tertię septimæque legionum certamen; et dux Antonius cum delectis auxiliariis eodem *incubuerat*. Obstinatos inter se sustinere Vitelliani *nequibant*, et superjacta tela testudine *labeabantur*, tum

ipsam postremo balistam in subeuntes propulere, quæ ut ad præsens disjecit obruitque quos *inciderat*, ita pinuas ac summa valli ruina sua traxit. Simul junctæ turris ictibus saxorum cessit. Quæ septimani dum nituntur cuneis, tertianus securibus gladiisque portam perfregit. Primum irrupisse Gaium Volusium tertie legionis militem inter omnes auctores constat. Is in vallum egressus, deturbatis qui *resisterant*, conspicuus manu ac voce capta castra conclamavit. Ceteri trepidis jam Vitellianis seque e vallo præcipitantibus per-rupere. Completur cæde quantum inter castra mu-ronque vacui fuit. Ac rursus nova laborum facies, ardua urbis mœnia, saxæ turres, ferrati portarum ob-ices, vibrans tela miles, frequens obstrictusque Vitelli-anis partibus Cremonensis populus, magna pars Italiæ statim in eodem dies mercatu congregata; quod defen-soribus auxilium ob multitudinem, oppugnantibus in-citamentum ob prædam erat. Rapi ignes Antonius inferrique amonissimis extra urbem ædificiis jubet. Propinqua muris tecta et altitudinem mœnium egressa fortissimè quoque militum complet; illi trabibus tegu-llæque et facibus propugnatores deturbant. Jam legi-ones in testudinem glomerabantur, et alii tela saxaque *incutiebant*, cum languescere paulatim Vitellianorum animi. Gregarius miles futuri socors et ignobilitate tutior perstabat. Vagi per vias, in domibus abditi, *pacem ne tum quidem bello posito orabant*. Primores

castrorum nomen atque imagines Vitellii amoliuntur. Catenas Cæcinæ (nam etiam tum vinctus erat) exsolvunt. Aspernantem tumentemque lacrimis fatigant, extremum malorum, tot fortissimi viri proditoris opem invocantes. Mox velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant. *Circumstiterant* victores, et primo *ingerebant* probra, *intentabant* ictus: mox, ut præberi ora contumeliis, et posita omni ferocia cuncta victi *patiebantur*, subito recordatio illos esse fortissimos veniaque dignos. Sed ubi Cæcina prætexta lictoribusque insignis dimota turba consul incessit, exarsere victores: superbiam sævitiamque (adeo invisæ scelera sunt), etiam perfidiam *objectabant*. Obstitit Antonius, datisque defensoribus ad Vespasianum dimisit.

Plebs interim Cremonensium inter armatos *conflictabatur*; nec procul cæde *aberant*, cum precibus ducum mitigatus est miles. Et vocatos ad concionem Antonius adloquitur, magnifice victores, victos clementer, de Cremona in neutrum. Exercitus præter insitam prædandi cupidinem vetere odio ad excidium Cremonensium incubuit. Juvisse partes Vitellianas Othonis quoque bello *credebantur*; mox teritiadecumanos ad extruendum amphitheatrum relictos, ut sunt procacia urbanæ plebis ingenia, petulantibus jurgiis *illuserant*. Auxit invidiam editum illic a Cæcina gladiatorum spectaculum, eademque rursus belli sedes, et præbiti in acie Vitellianis cibi, cæsæ quædam femi-

næ studio partium ad prælium progressæ. Tempus quoque mercatus ditem alioqui coloniam majorum opum specie *complebat*. Ceteri duces in obscuro: Antonium fortuna famaue omnium oculis *exposuerat*. Quadraginta armatorum milia irrupere, calonum lixarumque amplior numerus et in libidinem ac sævitiam corruptior. Non dignitas, non ætas *protegebat*. Grandævos senes, exacta ætate feminas, viles ad prædam, in ludibrium *trahebant*. Dum pecuniam vel gravia auro templorum dona sibi quisque trahunt, majore aliorum vi *truncabantur*. Quidam obvia aspernati verberibus tormentisque dominorum abdita scrutari, defossa eruerere. Faces in manibus, quas ubi prædam *egesserant*, in vacuas domos et inania templa per lasciviam *jaculabantur*; utque exercitu vario linguis moribus, diversæ cupidines et aliud cuique fas nec quicquam illicitum. Per quatrimum Cremona suffecit. Hic exitus Cremonæ anno ducentesimo octogesimo sexto a primordio sui.

The Storm.

Portibus *exierant*, et *moverat* aura rudentes:
Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos,
Cornuaque in summa locat arbore, totaque malo
Carbasa deducit, venientesque accipit auras.
Aut minus, aut certe medium non amplius æquor

Puppe *secabatur*, longeque *erat* utraque tellus,
Cum mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit
Fluctibus, et præceps spirare valentius eurus.
'*Ardua jamdudum demittite cornua,*' rector
Clamat '*et antemnis totum subnectite velum.*'
Hic jubet. impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ,
Nec sinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam.
Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos,
Pars munire latus, pars ventis vela negare.
Egerit hic fluctus, æquorque refundit in æquor:
Hic rapit antemnas. Quæ dum sine lege geruntur,
Aspera crescit hiems, omnique e parte feroces
Bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia iniscent.
Undarum incursu gravis unda, tonitribus æther.
Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur
Pontus, et inductas aspergine tangere nubes.
Et modo, cum fulvas ex imo verrit arenas,
Concolor est illis, Stygia modo nigrior unda:
Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet.
Ipsa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
Et nunc sublimis, veluti de vertice montis,
Despicere in valles imumque Acheronta videtur:
Nunc, ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor,
Suspiciere inferno summum de gurgite cœlum.
Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem:
Nec levius pulsata sonat, quam ferreus olim
Cum *laceras aries ballistave concutit arces.*

The cave of Sleep.

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni:
Quo nunquam radiis oriens mediusve cadensve
Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mixtæ
Exhalantur humo, dubiæque crepuscula lucis.
Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt
Sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ.
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes, per quem cum murmure labet
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent
Innumeræque herbæ, quarum de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.

The pure fountain.

Fons erat inlimis, nitidis argenteus undis,
Quem neque pastores, neque pastæ monte capellæ
Contigerant, aliudve pecus. quem nulla volucris,
Nec fera turbarat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus.

Gramen erat circa, quod proximus humor aiebat,
Silvaeque sole locum passura tepescere nullo.

The greyhound.

Ut canis in vacuo leporem cum Gallicus arvo
Vidit, et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem :
Alter inhæsuro similis jam jamque tenere
Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro :
Alter in ambiguo est, an sit comprehensus, et ipsis
Morsibus eripitur tangentialiaque ora relinquit.

The wounded snake.

Tum jaculum lentæ spinæ curvamine fixum
Constitit, et totum descendit in ilia ferrum.
Ille, dolore ferox, caput in sua terga retorsit,
Vulneraque aspexit, fixumque hastile momordit,
Idque ubi vi multa partem labefecit in omnem,
Vix tergo eripuit. ferrum tamen ossibus hæsit.
Tum vero postquam solitas accessit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis,
Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus,
Terraque rasa sonat squamis, quique halitus exit.

Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque leonis
Sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat
Cuspide prætenta. Furit ille, et inania duro
Vulnera dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes.
Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
Cœperat et virides aspergine *tinxerat* herbas:
Sed leve vulnus *erat*, quia se *retrahebat* ab ictu
Læsaque colla *dabat* retro, plagamque sedere
Cedendo *arcebat*, nec longius ire *sinebat*:
Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
Usque sequens præssit, dum retro quercus eunti
Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

Phæbus.

Purpurea velatus veste *sedebat*
In solio Phæbus claris lucente smaragdis.
A dextra lævaque Dies et Mensis et Annus
Sæculaue et positæ spatiis æqualibus Horæ,
Verque novum *stabat* cinctum florente corona,
Stabat nuda Æstas et spicea sarta gerebat,
Stabat et Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis,
Et glacialis Hiemps, canos hirsuta capillos.

The chariot of the Sun.

eus axis *erat*, temo aureus, aurea summæ
 ratura rotæ, radiorum argenteus ordo.
 juga chrysolithi positæque ex ordine gemmæ
 a repercusso *reddebant* lumina phœbo.
 ique ea magnanimus Phaëthon miratur opusque
 picit, ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu
 ureas Aurora fores et plena rosarum
 a; diffugiunt stellæ, quarum agmina cogit
 fer, et coeli statione novissimus exit.

The Flood.

que mare et tellus nullum discrimen *hæbebant*:
 ia pontus *erat*; *deerant* quoque litora ponto.
 pat hic collem; cymba sedet alter adunca
 lucit remos illic, ubi nuper *ararat*.
 super segetes aut mersæ culmina villæ
 igat; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.
 ur in viridi, si fors tulit, anchora prato,
 subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
 modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellæ,
 c ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora. phocæ.
 ntur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque
 ïdes; silvasque tenent delphines, et altis
 rsant ramis *agitataque* robora pulsan.

Nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones,
Unda vehit tigres; nec vires fulminis apro,
Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
Quæsitisque diu terra, (ubi sistere detur,)
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.
Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
Maxima pars unda rapitur; quibus unda pepercit,
Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

The old oak tree.

Ille etiam Cereale nemus violasse securi
Dicitur, et lucos ferro temerasse vetustos.
Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus,
Una nemus; vittæ mediam memoresque tabellæ
Sertaque cingebant, voti argumenta potentis.
Sæpe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choreas:
Sæpe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine trunci
Circuiere modum, mensuraque roboris ulnas
Quinque ter *implebat*, nec non et cetera tanto
Silva sub hac, silva quanto fuit herba sub omni.

Frogs.

Eveniunt optata deæ; iuvat esse sub undis,
Et modo tota cava submergere membra palude,
Nunc proferre caput, summo modo gurgite nare,

Sæpe super ripam stagni consistere, sæpe
 In gelidos resilire lacus. Sed nunc quoque turpes,
 Litibus exercent linguas, pulsoque pudore
 (Quamvis sint sub aqua) sub aqua maledicere temptant.

Vox quoque iam rauca est, inflataque colla tumescunt
 Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus.
 Terga caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur:
 Spina viret; venter, pars maxima corporis, albet:
 Limosque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ.

Bathing.

Æstus erat, magnumque labor *geminaverat* æstum.
 Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes,
 Perspicuas ad humum, per quas numerabilis alte
 Calculus omnis erat, (quas tu vix ire putares).
 Cana salicta dabant nutritaque populus unda
 Sponte sua natas ripis declivibus umbras.
 Accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxi,
 Poplite deinde tenuis; neque eo contenta, recingor.

Proserpine's grove.

Haud procul Hennæis lacus est a mœnibus altæ,
 Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros
 Carmina cynorum labentibus audit in undis.
 Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque
 Frondibus ut velo Phœbeos summovet ignes.

Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores :
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco
Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, et æquales certat superare legendo,
Pæne simul visa est dilectaque raptaque Diti.

Old Age.

Quarta restat caussa, quæ maxime angere atque sollicitam habere nostram ætatem videtur, appropinquatio mortis; quæ certe a senectute non potest longe abesse. O miserum senem, mors aut plane negligenda est, si omnino exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda, si ad beatum locum eum deducit. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeo, si aut non miser post mortem, aut beatus etiam futurus sum? Quin etiam adolescentia multo plures, quam nostra ætas, mortis casus habet. Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes; gravius ægrotant; tristius curantur. Itaque pauci veniunt ad senectutem. Mens enim et ratio et consilium in senibus est. Sed redeo ad mortem impendentem. Quod illud est crimen senectutis, quum videatis cum adolescentia esse commune? Sensi ego quum in optimo filio meo, tum in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, Scipio, omni ætati mortem esse communem. At sperat adolescens, *diu se victurum* : quod sperare idem senex non potest.

Insipienter sperat. Quid enim stultius, quam incerta pro certis habere, falsa pro veris? Senex est eo meliore conditione, quam adolescens, quum id, quod ille sperat, hic jam consecutus est. Ille vult diu vivere: hic diu vixit. Quanquam, o Dii boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Da enim supremum tempus: Tartessorum Regis ætatem: fuit enim, ut scriptum video, Arganthonius quidam Gadibus, qui octoginta regnavit annos, centum et viginti vixit: sed mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum. Quum enim id advenit, tunc illud, quod præteriit, effluxit. Horæ quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur. Quod cuique temporis ad vivendum datur, eo debet esse contentus. Breve enim tempus ætatis satis est longum ad bene honesteque vivendum. Non magis dolendum est seni, quam agricolæ dolent, præterita verni temporis suavitate, æstatem auctumnumque venisse. Ver enim tanquam adolescentiam significat, ostenditque fructus futuros: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt. Fructus autem senectutis est, ut sæpe dixi, ante partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia vero, quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundum naturam, quam senibus emori? Quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura.

Itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur: senes autem, sicut sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur. Et, quasi poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt: sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas: quæ mihi quidem jucunda est, et quo propius ad mortem accedo, quasi terram videre videor, aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.

Omnium ætatum certus est terminus: senectutis autem nullus certus est terminus. Animosior etiam senectus est, quam adolescentia, et fortior. Hoc illud est, quod Pisistrato tyranno a Solone responsum est, quum illi quærenti, *qua tandem spe fretus mihi tam audaciter obsistis*, respondisse dicitur, *Senectute*. Sed vivendi finis est optimus, quum, integra mente ceterisque sensibus, opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit. Ut navem, ut ædificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit: sic hominem eadem optime, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit. Jam omnis conglutinatio recens ægre, inveterata facile divellitur. Itaque illud breve vitæ reliquum nec avide appetendum senibus, nec sine caussa deserendum est. Vetatque Pythagoras *injussu Imperatoris, id est, Dei, de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere*. Solonis quidem sapientis elogium est, quo se negot velle suam mortem

dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare. Vult, credo, se esse carum suis. Sed Ennius non censet lugendam esse mortem. Jam sensus moriendi aliquis esse potest;isque ad exiguum tempus, præsertim seni: post mortem quidem sensus aut optandus, aut nullus est. Sed hoc meditaturn ab adolescentia debet esse: sine qua meditatione tranquillo esse animo nemo potest. Morienturn enim certe est: et id incerturn, an eo ipso die. Mortem igitur omnibus horis impendentem timens, qui poterit animo consistere? De qua non ita longa disputatione opus esse videtur, quurn recordor, non Lucium Brutum, qui in liberanda patria est interfectus, non duo Decios, qui ad voluntariam mortem cursum equorum incitaverunt, non Marcum Attilium, qui ad supplicium est profectus, non duo Scipiones, qui iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, non avum tuum Lucium Paullum, qui morte luit collegæ in Cannensi ignominia temeritatem, non Marcum Marcellum, cujus interiturn ne crudelissimurn quidem hostis honore sepulturæ carere passus est, sed legiones nostras, quod scripsi in *Originibus*, in mortem sæpe profectas alacri animo et erecto. Quod igitur adolescentes, et ii quidem non solum indocti, sed etiam rustici contemnunt, id docti senes extimescent? Omnino, ut mihi quidem videtur, studiorurn omnium satietas vitæ facit satietatem. Sunt pueritiæ certa studia: num igitur ea desiderant adolescentes? Sunt

et ineuntis adolescentiæ : num ea constans jam requirit ætas, quæ media dicitur? Sunt etiam hujus ætatis : ne ea quidem quærentur a senectute. Sunt extrema quædam studia senectutis : ergo ut superiorum ætatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis. Quod quum evenit, satietas vitæ tempus maturum mortis affert.

Ego vestros patres, Publi Scipio, tuque, Cai Læli, viros clarissimos mihique amicissimos, vivere arbitror ; et eam quidem vitam, quæ est sola vita nominanda. Nam, dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis et gravi opere perfungimur. Est enim animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, locum divinæ naturæ æternitæque contrarium. Sed credo Deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ad tuendum terras, et imitandum cœlestium vitam atque constantiam.

Apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major hæc dicit. *Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas gerebam, intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis. Atque etiam, quum hominis natura morte dissolvitur ; abeunt illuc omnia, unde orta sunt : animus autem solus, nec quum adest, nec*

quum discedit, apparet. Jam vero videtis, nihil esse morti tam simile, quam somnum. Atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam: multa enim, quum remissi et liberi sunt, futura prospiciunt. Quare, si hæc ita sunt, sic me colitote, ut Deum. Sin una est interiturus animus cum corpore, vos tamen, Deos verentes qui hanc omnem pulchritudinem tuentur et regunt, memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis. Cyrus quidem hæc moriens.

Quid, quod sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur, stultissimus iniquissimo? Equidem effero studio patres vestros, quos colui et dilexi, videndi: neque vero eos solum convenire aveo, quos ipse cognovi, sed illos etiam, de quibus audiavi et legi et ipse conscripsi. Quo quidem me proficiscentem haud sane quis facile retraxerit; neque tanquam Peliam recoxerit. Quid enim habet vita commodi? quid non potius laboris? habet certe tamen aut satietatem, aut modum. Non lubet enim mihi deplorare vitam, quod multi, et ii docti, sæpe fecerunt: neque me vixisse pœnitet; et ex vita ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo. Commorandi enim natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solum viros, de quibus ante dixi; verum etiam ad

Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior: cujus a me corpus crematum est; quod contra decuit ab illo meum: animus vero non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quo mihi ipsi *cernebat* esse veniendum. Quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum; sed me ipse *consolabar*, existimans, non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore. His mihi rebus, Scipio (id enim te cum Lælio admirari solere dixisti,) levis est senectus, nec solum non molesta, sed etiam jucunda. Quod si in hoc erro, lubenter erro; nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo. Quod si non sumus immortales futuri, tamen extinguì homini suo tempore optabile est. Nam habet natura, ut aliarum omnium rerum, sic vivendi modum. Senectus autem peractio ætatis est, tanquam fabulæ, cujus defatigationem fugere debemus, præsertim adjuncta satietate.

Ovid's lament.

Si quis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis ademti,
Et superest sine me nomen in Urbe meum;
Suppositum stellis nunquam tangentibus æquor
Constat me in media vivere barbara.
Sauromatæ cingunt, fera gens, Bessique Getæque
Quam non ingenio nomina digna meo!

Dum tamen aura tepet, medio defendimur Istro:
Ille suis liquidus bella repellit aquis.
At quum tristis hiems squalentia protulit ora,
Terraque marmoreo candida facta gelu:
Nix jacet: et jactam nec sol pluviæve resolvunt:
Indurat Boreas, perpetuamque facit.
Ergo, ubi deliquit nondum prior, altera venit:
Et solet in multis bima manere locis:
(Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas
Æquet humo turres, tectaque rapta ferat.)
Pellibus et sutis arcent mala frigora braccis;
Oraque de toto corpore sola patent.
Sæpe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,
Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu:
Nudaque consistunt, formam servantia testæ,
Vina: nec hausta meri, sed data frusta bibunt.
Cuncti concrescunt frigore rivi,
Deque lacu fragiles effodiuntur aquæ?
Ipse, papyrifero qui non angustior amne
Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,
Cæruleos ventis latices durantibus Ister
Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis:
Quaque rates *ierant*, pedibus nunc itur: et undas
Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi:
Perque novos pontes, subter labentibus undis,
Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves.
Vix equidem credar: (sed quum sint præmia falsi

Nulla, ratam debet testis habere fidem :)
Vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum,
Lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas.
Nec vidisse sat est: durum calcavimus sequor;
Undaque non udo sub pede summa fuit.
(Si tibi tale fretum quondam, Leandre, fuisset,
Non foret angustæ mors tua crimen aquæ.)
Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras
Tollere: conantes dura coërcet hiems:
(Et quamvis Boreas jactatis insonet alis,
Fluctus in obscuro gurgite nullus erit :)
Inclusæque gelu stabunt, ut marmore, puppes:
Nec poterit rigidas findere remus aquas.
Vidimus in glacie pisces hæreere ligatos:
Et pars ex illis tum quoque viva fuit.
Sive igitur nimii Boreæ vis sæva marinas,
Sive redundatas flumine cogit aquas:
Protinus, æquato siccis Aquilonibus Istro,
Invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo.
Hostis equo pollens, longeque volante sagitta,
Vicinam late depopulatur humum.
Diffugiunt alii; nullisque tuentibus agros,
Incustoditæ diripiuntur opes;
Ruris opes parvæ, pecus et stridentia plaustra,
Et quas divitias incola pauper habet.
Pars agitur vinotis post tergum capta lacertis,
Respiciens frustra rura, laremque suum:

Pars cadit hamatis misere confixa sagittis:
Nam volucris ferro tinctile virus inest.
Quæ nequeunt secum ferre aut abducere, perdunt:
Et cremat insontes hostica flamma casas.
Tum quoque, quum pax est, trepidant formidine belli:
Nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum.
Aut videt, aut metuit locus hic, quem non videt,
hostem.
Cessat iners rigido terra relicta situ.
Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra;
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.
Poma negat regio; (nec haberet Acontius, in quo
Scriberet hic dominæ verba legenda suæ.
Aspiceres nudos sine fronde, sine arbore, campos.)
Heu loca felici non adeunda viro!
Ergo, (tam late pateat quum maximus orbis,
Hæc est in pœnas terra reperta meas.

A northern spring.

Frigora jam Zephyri minuunt, annoque peracto
Longior antiquis visa Mæotis hiems:
Impositamque sibi qui non bene pertulit Hellen
Tempora nocturnis æqua diurna facit.
Jam violas puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ;
Ruraque quæ nullo nata serente ferunt:

Prætaque pubescunt variorum flore colorum,
Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis:

Nunc hirundo

Sub trabibus cunæ cætaque parva facit:
Herbaque, quæ læuit Cerealibus obruta sulcis,

Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo:

Quoque loco est vitis, de palmita gemma movetur:

Nam procul a Getico litore vitis abest.

Quoque loco est arbor, turgescit in arbore ramus:

Nam procul a Geticis finibus arbor abest.

Otia nunc istic: juncisq; ex ordine ludis

Cedunt verbosi garrula bella fori.

Lusus equo nunc est, levibus nunc luditur armis:

Nunc pila, nunc celeri volvitur orbe trochus.

Nunc, ubi perfusa est oleo labente juvenus,

Defessos artus Virgine¹ tingit aqua.

O quater et quoties non est numerare beatum,

Non interdicta cui licet Urbe frui!

At mihi sentitur nix verno sole soluta,

Quæque lacu duro non fodiuntur aquæ.

Nec mare concrevit glacie: nec, ut ante, per Istrum

Stridula Sauromates plaustra bubulcus agit.

The good time coming.

Teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibit,
Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;

¹ Aqua Virgo, a fountain at Rome.

Te duce, si qua manent, sceleris vestigia nostri
Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.
Ille deum vitam accipiet, divisque videbit
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis,
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
Errantes hederas passim cum baccare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipse lacte domum referent distenta capellæ
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
Jam legere (et quæ sit) poteris (cognoscere virtus:)
Molli paulatim flavescent campus arista,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.
Pauca tamen suberunt priscæ vestigia fraudis,
(Quæ tentare Thetim ratibus, quæ cingere muris
Oppida, quæ jubeant telluri infindere sulcos.)
Alter erit tum Tiphys (et altera quæ vehat Argo
Delectos heroas;) erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit ætas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector; nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus:

Nam rursus patitur immus, aut rivos falces;
 Esuriens quoque jam rivo iuga sulcet arator;
 Nec rivos dūcet muneris ista colares,
 Ipse sed in prunis arbor jam snate rubenti
 Marior, jam croceo munita velata lato;
 Sponte sua sandyx pascennes vestiet agnos.

Irrigation.

Et, quum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis,
 Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
 Elicit! illa cadens rancum per levia murmur
 Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.

The entrance of Tartarus.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
 Ulmus opaca, ingens; quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.
 Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum,
 Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque biformes,
 Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra,
 Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ.
 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
 Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
 (Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formæ
Irruunt, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.)

The rain.

Protinus Æoliis aquilonem claudit in antris,
Et quæcumque fugant inductas flamina nubes,
Emittitque notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum:
Barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,
Fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennæque sinusque.
Utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit,
Fit fragor, inclusi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.
Nuntia Junonis varios induta colores
Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus adfert.
Sternuntur segetes et deplorata colonis
Vota jacent, longique perit labor irritus anni.

Aglauros turned into a stone.

Sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit,
Vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit.
Nec conata loqui est (nec, si conata fuisset,
Vocis habebat iter.) Saxum jam colla tenebat
Oraque duruerant, signumque exsangue sedebat.
Nec lapis albus erat, sua mens infecerat illam.

The Golden Age.

Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ vindice nullo
Sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.

Pœna metusque *aberant*, nec verba minacia fixo
 Ære *legebantur*, nec supplex turba *timebat*
 Judicis ora sui, sed *erant* sine iudice tuti.
 Nondum cæsa suis, (peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
 Montibus in liquidas pinus *descenderat* undas,
 Nullaque mortales præter sua litora *norant*.
 Nondum præcipites *cingebant* oppida fossæ:
 Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
 Non galeæ, non ensis *erant*. Sine militis usu
 Mollia securæ *peragebant* otia gentes.
 Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
 Saucia vomeribus per se *dabat* omnia tellus:
 Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,
 Arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga *legebant*,
 Cornaque et in duris hærentia mora rubetis.
 Et quæ *deciderant* patula Jovis arbore glandes.
 Ver *erat* æternum, placidique tepentibus auris
Mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores.
 Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata *ferebat*,
 Nec renovatus ager gravidis *canebat* aristis:
 Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris *ibant*,
 Flavaque de viridi *stillabant* ilice mella.

The cascade.

Est nemus Hæmonix, prærupta quod undique claudit
 Silva, vocant Tempe, per quæ Penëus ab imo
 Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis

Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos
Nubila conducit, summasque adspergine silvas
Impluit, et sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat.

The way to Pluto.

Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo,
Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.
Styx nebulas exhalat iners: umbræque recentes
Descendunt illac, simulacraque functa sepulchris.
Pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta: (novique
Qua sit iter, manes, Stygiam qua ducat ad urbem,
Ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.)
Mille capax aditus et apertas undique portas
Urbs habet: utque fretum de tota flumina terra,
Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille, nec ulli
Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.

The quiet pool.

Ille etiam Lycias urbes Lyciæque propinquos
Caras adit. Videt hic stagnum lucentis ad imum
Usque solum lymphæ: non illic canna palustris,
Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acuta cuspide junci:
Perspicuus liquor est: stagni tamen ultima vivo
Cespite cinguntur semperque virentibus herbis.
Nympha colit, sed nec venatibus apta (nec arcus
Flectere quæ soleat, nec quæ contendere cursu,)
Solaque Naiadum celeri non nota Dianæ.

The grotto.

Vallis erat piceis et acuta densa cupressu,
Nomine Gargaphie, succinctæ sacra Dianæ,
Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,
Arte laboratum nulla: *simulaverat* artem
Ingenio natura suo: nam pumice vivo
Et levibus tofis nativum *duxerat* arcum.
Fons sonat a dextra, tenui perlucidus unda,
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.

The Centaurs.

Ceu duo nubigenæ quum vertice montis ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nival
Linquentes cursu rapido; dat euntibus ingens
Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.

The Cyclopes.

Ferrum *exercebant* vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyram
His informatum manibus jam parte polita
Fulmen erat; toto genitor quæ plurima celo
Dejicit in terras; pars imperfecta *manebat*
Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri.

Fulgores nunc horridos, sonitumque, metumque
Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.
Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres
Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ;
Ægidaque horriferam, turbatæ Palladis arma,
Certatim squamis serpentem auroque *polibant*,
Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divæ
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.

The wounded snake.

Qualis sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens,
Ærea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator ;
Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus.
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens ; pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem.
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ;
Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis.

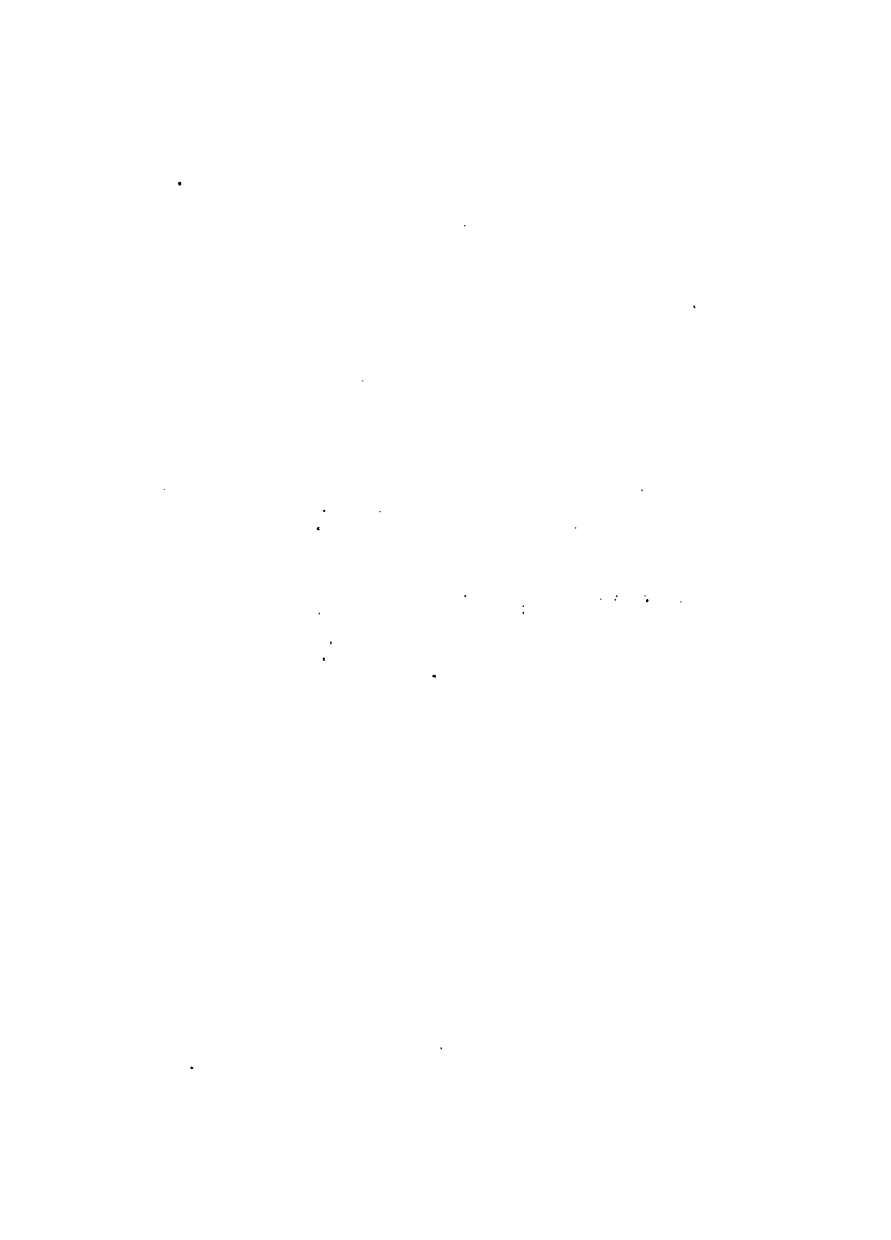
The champion.

Turnum clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
Horrisono ; Teucrum mirantur inertia corda :
Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc
Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit.

Ac veluti pleno lupo insidiatus ovili
Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpressus et imbres,
Nocte super media; tuti sub matribus agni
Balatum exercent: ille asper et improbus, ira
Sævit in absentes; collecta fatigat edendi
Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces.
Haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti,
Ignescunt iræ; duris dolor ossibus ardet.

SECOND PART.

A. MANUAL OF COMMON MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.



MOODS.

THE Verb is said to be in a Mood when it shews by its form the manner in which action or existence is viewed, as certain or uncertain, definite or indefinite.

The Moods are, The Indicative, which states or *indicates* a positive fact, as, 'He goes.'

The Subjunctive, which represents the notions of supposition, uncertainty, or dependence, with respect to action or existence, as, 'Were he to go, he would,' &c.

The Imperative, which commands, as, 'Go.'

There is also the Infinitive Mood, as, 'To go.'

The Infinitive Mood denotes the sense of the Verb apart from all conditions, excepting occasionally the notion of Time.

The Subjunctive Mood is always used in Latin unless a definite fact is to be stated.

There are four great classes of sentences in Latin in which the Subjunctive Mood is used. Conditional Sentences, Time Sentences, Relative Sentences, and Dependent Sentences.

In English, Relative Sentences are always Indicative, as far as the Relative is concerned.

In English, Time Sentences are always Indicative, as far as the Time Particle is concerned.

In English, Conditional Sentences are very often Indicative.

In English, many Dependent Sentences are Indicative.

In Latin, the Subjunctive Mood is always used in the Dependent Sentence, and, unless it is specially intended to mark definiteness and fact, in the other sentences also. *Wherever it can be used it is used.*

This difference of idiom arises from the ease with which a Latin expresses Mood distinctions, which makes the Latins fond of using Moods, and from the difficulty in English of expressing Moods, which makes us avoid Moods, whenever it is possible to do so without serious loss of sense.

The Relative Sentence.

Relatives are joined either with Indicative or *Subjunctive Moods* according to the sense intended.

If the Relative refers to a definite fact or person, the Indicative is used, if not, the Subjunctive.

Persons definite; first, any particular individual, then any number taken as one, a class, as, 'Qui grammatici vocantur,' the class.

Facts definite; first, any single fact, then, any number of similar facts taken as one, a habit.

Persons or facts are indefinite, when out of any number, more or less are selected on account of some quality or other, i. e. when the sort or character of person, not particular persons, are mentioned, as, 'Qui in grammatica floruerint,' the sort of grammarian.

Relative sentences have but one clause.

When relatives applied to a definite person or fact are followed by the Subjunctive Mood, they give, 1st, the character, as, 'Animus is qui plus cernat,' = 'That soul which is such a one as to see,' &c. 2ndly, the reason, as, 'Jure igitur *ille* gravis, cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens,' inasmuch as, because.

Subordinate relative clauses in Latin almost always follow the construction of the principal clause in mood.

Note. The Relative is often exactly equivalent in sense to a Conditional Conjunction and a Pronoun combined; thus its construction is nearly allied to that of Conditionals.

Note. Many adverbs, e.g. Perhaps, possibly, &c., give a Mood sense, i. e. that sort of sense that is given by the change in the Verb which we call a Mood change, and therefore are much used in English, where in Latin a Mood change is enough.

The Relative Sentence.

The Nymph.

Stagnum

Nympha colit, sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcum
Flectere quæ solet, nec quæ contendere cursu.

The latter days.

Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
Quæ tentare Thetin ratibus, quæ cingere muris
Oppida, quæ jubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo
Delectos heroas.

Pleasant madness.

Fuit haud ignobilis Argis

Qui se credebat miros audire tragædos,
In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro.
Cætera qui vitæ servaret munia recto
More bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.

Content.

Argentum, vestes Gætulo murice tinctas
Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.

Good men.

Qui omnia a seipsis petunt iis nihil potest malum
videri quod naturæ necessitas afferat.

The Flood.

Quæsitisque diu terris ubi sistere detur
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.

Fear of Death.

O miserum senem, qui mortem contemnendam
esse in tam longa ætate non viderit. Quanquam quis
est tam stultus cui sit exploratum se ad vesperum esse
victurum.

Life fleeting.

Quum extremum tempus advenit, tunc illud quod
præterit effluit; tantum remanet, quod virtute et
recte factis consecutus sis. Horæ quidem cedunt, nec
præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, nec quid se-
quatur sciri potest.

The wise.

Quid, quod sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur, stultissimus iniquissimo? Nonne vobis videtur animus is, *qui plus cernat* et longius, videre, se ad meliora proficisci, ille autem, *cujus* obtusior *sit* acies, non videre?

Ambassadors.

Morinorum legati ad Cæsarem venerunt, *qui* se de superioris temporis consilio *excusarent*, seque ea *quæ* *imperasset* facturos *pollicerentur*.

A Storm.

Secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, *quæ* et nostros in castris *continèrent*, et hostem a pugna *prohiberent*.

Old age.

Senex, ne *quod speret* quidem habet; sed est eo meliore conditione, quam adolescens, quum id, *quod ille sperat*, hic jam consecutus est. Ille vult diu vivere: hic diu vixit.

The forlorn lover.

Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin,
Delicias domini, nec quod speraret, habebat.

Time sentences have two clauses of this form.

'When so and so,' &c. 'Then so and so,' &c.

The Mood used in Latin depends on whether the time spoken of is viewed as definite Time, or indefinite Time.

Definite time is first a fixed point of time, a moment; next any space of time viewed as a point, a minute, an hour, a day, a year, &c.

Indefinite time is when no fixed moment is taken, but something is viewed as taking place at some time or other in a longer period.

As

'When he was in India, he hunted,' *i.e.*

'Quum esset.'

Not all the time, but at various periods not fixed.

All time sentences where the time is a fixed point have Indicatives.

All time sentences where the time of each clause is exactly commensurate with that of the other, have Indicatives, as

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

All time sentences where the time is a fluctuating period have subjunctives.

The second clause of a time sentence is always Indicative as far as the time construction is concerned.

The English time sentences are always Indicative, *i.e.* There is no such thing in English as expressing indefinite time by change of Mood.

There is this strict rule in Latin: In double claused sentences, Presents always follow Presents, and Past Tenses always follow Past Tenses. Strict Present Tenses and Strict Past Tenses are never intermixed.

This is common sense. *E.g.* 'I am going home and I had arrived there,' is nonsense. So also is, 'If I am going home I had arrived there.' So also is, 'I am going home that I had arrived there.'

But the Latin extends the rule very strictly to all those instances which other languages allow, where the sense is plain, though the grammar is not quite correct without supplying an ellipse, *e. g.* 'If it were farther off, I will pluck it down,' *i.e.* 'I will pluck it down wherever it is, and I would do so if it were farther off.' *τίς μοι φύλαξ ἦν, εἰ σὺ συμφορᾶς τύχοις;* 'Who was my guardian if you should meet with harm?' which is throwing the direct statement, 'no one was left me if you met with harm' into a semiconditional form, imagining the condition, but then putting the consequence as certain. These constructions are inadmissible in Latin.

Definite Time. The moment when, or during the *time that*.

The greyhound.

Ut canis in vacuo leporem *quum* Gallicus arvo
Vidit et hic prædam pedibus *petit*, ille salutem;
Alter inhæsuro similis jam jamque tenere
Sperat et extento *stringit* vestigia rostro.

Phaeton.

Dumque ea magnanimus Phaeton *miratur* opusque
Perspicit, ecce vigil rutilo *patefecit* ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum
Atria.

The altars.

En quatuor aras
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo;
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis
Craterasque duo statuam tibi pinguis olivi,
Hæc tibi semper *erunt*, et *quum* solemnia vota
Reddemus nymphis, et *quum* *lustrabimus* agros,
Dum juga montis aper, fluvios *dum* piscis *amabit*,
Dumque thymo *pascentur* apes, *dum* rore cicadæ,
Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

Narcissus to his shadow.

Spem mihi nescio quam, vultu promittis amico:

*Quumque ego porrexi mea brachia, porrigis ultro
Quum risi, arrides.*

Cyrus to his sons.

Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas gerebam, intelligebatis. Animus solus nec quum adest, nec quum discedit, apparet.

Indefinite Time, any period not precisely fixed.

N. B. The Latins always used Subjunctives when it was possible to do so, i. e. they intend emphatically to mark precision by Indicatives. This arose from the ease with which the language expresses mood distinctions. On the contrary, the English never use Subjunctives unless they are obliged to express uncertainty, this arises from there being no proper Subjunctive forms in English.

Rule. In Latin, if the sense can admit a Subjunctive, put one.

The tame stag.

*Cervus erat forma præstanti et cornibus ingens,
Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli*

*Commovere canes, fluvio quum forte secundo
Deflueret, ripaque æstus viridante levaret.*

The witness.

Vix equidem credar, sed *quum sint* præmia falsi
Nulla, ratam testis *debet* habere fidem.

The standard-bearer.

Hoc *quum* magna voce *dixisset*, se ex navi *projecit*
atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit.

Cæsar.

Quod *quum* animadvertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit.

Cæsar questus, quod *quum* ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se *petissent*, bellum sine causa *intulissent*, ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit.

The British chiefs rebel.

Quibus rebus cognitis principes Britanniae, *quum* equites et naves frumentum Romanis deesse *intelligerent*, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate *cognoscerent*, quæ hoc erant angustiora quod sine im-

pedimentis legiones Cæsar transportaverat, optimum factu esse *duxerunt* rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere.

The British attack.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, *quum* pars hominum in agris *remaneret*, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari *nuntiaverunt* majorem pulverem videri. Cæsar, *quum* paullo longius a castris *processisset*, suos ab hostibus premi *animadvertit*.

The British attack.

Quibus ex navibus *quum* essent *expositi* milites circiter trecenti atque in castra *contenderent*, Morini spe prædæ adducti *circumsteterunt*, ac arma ponere jusserunt. *Quum* illi orbe facto sese *defenderent* celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia sex *convenērunt*.

Every conditional sentence has two clauses, expressed or understood.

The form of a conditional sentence is, 'If so and so,' 'then so and so.'

There can only be in any language three main *kinds of conditions*, and therefore three main *kinds of*

conditional sentences, the rest will be varieties of these.

First, an entirely supposed case implying neither probability nor improbability, a mental picture. This construction does not exist in the Latin language. In English, the form is, 1st clause, 'If he should,' &c. 2nd clause, 'then he would,' &c.

In Latin, the nearest approach to it is a Pluperfect in the 1st clause, followed by a Pluperfect in the 2nd clause. This, however, rather implies that the supposed case has not taken place.

Si non adisset—non sensisset.

In English, 'If he had,' 'he would have,' &c.

Secondly, a supposed case that might have taken place but did not.

In English, 'If he was,' 'he would,' &c.

In Latin, an Imperfect Subjunctive in the 1st clause, followed by an Imperfect Subjunctive in the 2nd.

Si ferretur—ignoraretur.

Thirdly, a supposed case that is likely to happen.

In English, if he does	}	he	{	may be
or				or
do				will.

In Latin, Present Subjunctive in the 1st clause, followed by a Present Subjunctive or Future Indicative in the 2nd.

In all these constructions Indicative Tenses can occur when great vividness is wanted in a clause.

Past and Present Tenses must never be intermixed.

Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctives may be intermixed, the Imperfect expressing continuance, the Pluperfect a single act.

The three constructions will be called number 1, 2, 3 pure, when the same tenses and moods occur in both clauses. Number 1, 2, 3 mixed, when the tenses or moods are not the same in both.

Number 1 pure.

Ovid's complaint to the waves.

Mittere me Stygias si jam voluisset ad undas
Cæsar, in hoc vestra non eguisset ope.

A faithful friend.

Thesea Pirithous non tam sensisset amicum,
Si non infernas vivus adisset aquas.

The war engine.

Late cladem intulisset balista, ni duo milites, præclarum facinus ausi, adreptis e strage scutis ignorati, vincla et libramenta tormentorum abscidissent.

The jest of Fabius.

Meâ operâ, Quinte Fabi, Tarentum recepisti;
certe, inquit ridens; nam *nisi* tu *amisisses*, nunquam
recepissem.

Ambition.

Crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit; et intra
Fortunam debet quisque manere suam.
Non natum in flamma *vidisset*, in arbore¹ natus,
*Cepisset*² genitor *si* Phaethonta Merops.
Number 2 pure.

A faithful friend.

Si mea jam navis vento *ferretur* amico,
Ignoraretur forsitan ista fides.
Thesea Pirithous non tam *sensisset* amicum,
Si non infernas vivus *adisset* aquas.

Old age.

Quî minus gravis *esset* senibus senectus, *si* octin-
gesimum annum *agerent*, quam octogesimum.

Youth and age compared.

Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes; gravius

¹ *In arbore*, changed into trees.

² *Cepisset*, had contained, i. e. had contented.

ægrotant; tristius curantur. Itaque pauci veniunt ad senectutem: quod *ni* ita *accideret*, melius et prudentius *viveretur*.

Honour.

Nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores *permanerent*, *si* nihil ipsorum animi *efficerent* quo diutius memoriam sui teneremus.

Hope of future life.

Nescio quomodo animus erigens se, posteritatem semper ita prospiciebat quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum denique victurus esset. Quod quidem *ni* ita se *haberet*, haud optimi cujusque animus maxime ad immortalitatem *niteretur*.

The faithful wife.

Æmula Penelopes *fieres*, si fraude pudica

Instantes *velles* fallere nupta procos.

Si comes extincti manes *sequerere* mariti

Esset dux facti Laodamia tui.

Number 3 pure.

Tailors cut clothes, not characters.

Quid *si* quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo,
Exiguæque togæ *simulet* textore Catonem,
Virtutemne representet moresque Catonis.

The lover.

Stant et juniperi et castaneæ hirsutæ,
Strata jacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma,
Omnia nunc rident, at si formosus Alexis
Montibus his *abeat*, *videas* et flumina sicca.

The pilot.

Magnanime Ænea, non, *si* mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc *sperem* Italiam contingere cælo.

The entrance of Hades.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.
Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum.
Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Æneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert.
Et *ni* docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formæ
Irruat, et frustra ferro *diverberet* umbras.

Number 3 and 2 mixed.

The Pluperfect denotes a single action supposed,
the Imperfect a continued state.

A friend in need.

Si mea jam navis vento *ferretur amico*

Ignoraretur forsitan ista fides.

Thesea Pirithous non tam *sensisset* amicum

Si non infernas vivus *adisset* aquas.

Si non Euryalus Rutulos *cecidisset* in hostes

Hyrtacidæ Niso gloria nulla *foret*.

Ambition.

Crede mihi, bene qui latuit bene vixit, et intra

Fortunam debet quisque manere suam.

Non *foret* Eumedes orbus, si filius ejus

Stultus Achilleos non *adamasset* equos.

Nec natum in flamma *vidisset*, in arbore natus,

Cepisset genitor si Phaethonta Merops.

Aglauros for envy turned into a stone.

Sic letalis hiems paullatim in pectora venit,

Vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit.

Nec conata loqui est, nec si conata *fuisse*

Vocis haberet iter, saxum jam colla tenebat,

Oraque duruerant, signumque exsangue sedebat,

Nec lapis albus erat, sua mens infecerat illam.

A plea for mercy.

Pœna quidem justa est, nec me meruisse negabo,
Non adeo nostro fugit ab ore pudor.
Sed *nisi peccassem*, quid tu concedere *posses*?
Materiam veniæ sors tibi nostra dedit.

The icebound sea.

Si tibi tale fretum quondam Leandre *fuisset*,
Non *foret* angustæ mors tua crimen aquæ.

Wisdom establishes a city.

Mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, qui si
nulli *fuissent*, nullæ omnino civitates *essent*.

The conditional clause is very often not expressed
but understood. This is especially the case when the
subjunctive is used to express an opinion gently.

First clause suppressed.

Camilla.

Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa *volaret*
Gramina, nec teneras cursu *læsisset* aristas;
Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumente
Ferret iter, celeres nec *tingeret* æquore plantas.

Old age.

Obrepere, aiunt, senectutem citius quam putarent.
 Primum quis eiecit eos finem putare? Quid enim?
 citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescen-
 tia obrepit?

A still stream.

Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes,
 Perspicuas ad hunc, quas tu vix ire putares.

A desolate land.

Poma negat regio; nec habet Acontius in quo
 Scriberet hic dominæ verba legenda suæ.
Aspiceres, nudos sine fronde, sine arbore, campos.
 Heu loca felici non adeunda viro.

Wishes.

Nunc ego Triptolemi *cuperem* conscendere currus,
 Misit in ignotam qui rude semen humum:
 Nunc ego Medæ *vellem* frenare dracones:
 Quas habuit fugiens arce, Corinthe, tua.
 Nunc ego jactandas *optarem* sumere pennas,
Sive tuas, Perseu, Dædale sive tuas.

Second clause suppressed.

The den of Cacus.

At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ:
Non *secus ac si* qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas *reseret* sedes, et regna *recludat*
Pallida, dis invisæ; superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, trepidantque immisso lumine Manes.

Vespasian's army.

Inumbrante vespera universum Flaviani exercitus
robur advenit. Utque cumulos super et recentia cæde
vestigia incessere, *quasi debellatum foret* pergere Cremonam et victos in deditionem accipere deposcunt.

Antonius accused.

Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in Antonium
vertit, *tanquam* signum incendendæ Cremonæ *dedisset*,
quæ jam flagrabat.

The cestus.

Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
'*Quid si quis cestus ipsius et Herculis arma*
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in littore pugnam?
Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat,
Sanguine cernis adhuc fractoque infecta cerebro.

The Dependent sentence has two clauses, a statement, and something growing out of that statement. As, 'He reads—that he may be wise.'

The rules are simple. Present Tenses after Present Tenses. Past after Past.

When the first clause is Present, and it is necessary to speak of the Past in the second, the Perf. Subjunctive must be used, as, 'Vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit Romulus.'—CIC. *Rep.* I. 37.

When the third Singular Subjunctive is used as an Imperative, it is really the second clause of a Dependent sentence (as it is in English), the first being understood, 'Let him live,' 'vivat.' Sometimes the first clause is expressed, as, 'sine vivat ineptus.'—HOR.

When the clause beginning with '*that*' is a direct Accusative case, it will not be Subjunctive in Latin, but the Infinitive and Accusative.

The exile's wishes.

Nunc ego Triptolemi cuperem conscendere currus,

Misit in ignotam qui rude semen humum:

Nunc ego Medæ vellem frenare dracones:

Quos habuit fugiens arce, Corinthe, tua:

Nunc ego jactandas optarem sumere pennas,

Sive tuas Perseu, Dædale sive tuas;

*Ut tenera nostris cedente volatibus aura
Aspicerem patriæ dulce repente solum.*

The golden age.

Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum *ut viseret orbem,*
Montibus, in liquidas pinus *descenderat undas.*

Winter.

Nix jacet; et jactam nec sol pluviae resolvunt.
Indurat Boreas perpetuamque facit.
*Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas
Æquet humo turres, tectaque rapta ferat.*

Spring.

Jam violas puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ;
Ruraque quæ nullo nata serente ferunt:
Utque malæ crimen matris deponat hirundo,
Sub trabibus cunas tectaque parva facit.

Cato's wisdom.

Sæpenumero admirari soleo, Marce Cato, quod
nunquam senectutem tibi gravem esse senserim; quæ
plerisque senibus *sic odiosa est*, ut onus se Etna gra-
vius *dicant* sustinere.

Good men.

Qui omnia bona a seipsis petunt, iis nihil potest malum videri quod naturæ necessitas afferat. Quo in genere in primis est senectus, quam *ut adipiscantur* omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam: tanta est inconstantia stultitiæ atque perversitas.

Long life not necessary.

Neque enim histrioni *ut placeat, peragenda est* fabula; modo, in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur: nec sapienti usque ad *Plaudite* vivendum.

Death a reaching port.

Vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas; quæ mihi quidem *tam jucunda est, ut*, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre *videar*, aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.

Composite bodies perish.

Jam omnis conglutinatio recens ægre, inveterata facile divellitur. *Ita fit, ut* illud breve vitæ reliquum nec avide *appetendum* senibus, nec sine causa *deserendum sit.*

The value of life.

Credo Deos immortales *sparsisse* animos in corpora humana, *ut essent*, qui terras tuerentur, quique cœlestium ordinem contemplantes imitarentur eum vitæ modo atque constantia. Nec me solum ratio ac disputatio *impulit, ut ita crederem*, sed nobilitas etiam summorum philosophorum atque auctoritas.

Love of honour.

An censes (*ut de me ipso aliquid more senum gloriæ*) me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam, essem terminaturus.

To live over again burdensome.

Quod si quis Deus mihi *largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam*, et in cunis *vagam*, valde recusem; nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari.

The dead care not for ridicule.

Sin mortuus, (*ut quidam minuti philosophi censent*) nihil sentiam, non *vereor, ne hunc errorem meum*

mortui philosophi *irrideant*. Hæc habui, de senectute quæ dicerem. Ad quam *utinam perveniatis, ut ea, quæ ex me audistis, re experti probare possitis.*

Cæsar addresses his officers.

Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, Cæsar et quæ ex Voluseno cognosset et quæ fieri vellet ostendit, *monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut res maritimæ postularent, ut, quum celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur.*

The standard-bearer.

Qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos *ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret*, Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero. Hoc quum magna voce dixisset, se ex navi projecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, *ne tantum dedecus admitteretur*, universi ex navi desiluerunt.

The scythe chariots.

Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque *ita currus collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium*

premantur expeditum ad suos receptum *habeant*, ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione essedarii *efficiunt*, *uti* in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere *consuerint*.

Antonius prepares for battle.

Hortatus suos Antonius *ut* magno animo *capesserent* pugnam diductis in latera turmis vacuum medio relinquit iter, quo Varum equitesque ejus reciperet; *jussæ* armari legiones; *datum* per agros signum, *ut* qua cuique proximum ommissa præda prælio *occurrerent*.

The war engine.

Vitelliani tormenta in aggerem viæ *contulerant*, *ut* tela vacuo atque aperto *excuterentur*, dispersa primo et arbustis sine hostium noxa illisa.

The storming party.

Munimentorum aspectu hæsero victores, incertis ducibus quid juberent. Munire castra propinquis hostibus *formidolosum*, *ne* dispersos et opus molientes subita eruptione *turbarent*. Antonius tamen vallum portasque legionibus *attribuit*, *ut* discretus labor fortis

ignavosque *distingueret*, atque ipsa contentione decoris *accenderentur*.

The vanquished.

Tum languescere paulatim Vitellianorum animi. Ut quis ordine anteibat, *cedere* fortunæ, *ne* Cremona quoque excisa nulla ultra venia, omnisque ira victoris non in vulgus inops sed in tribunos centurionesque, ubi pretium cædis erat, *reverteretur*.

The Particles 'donec' and 'dum' in the sense of until belong to the dependent sentence.

When '*until*' means up to the time, merely denoting *sequence* of time, not *connection* of events, the Indicative mood is used in Latin, as

Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
Usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti
Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

'*But at last* Cadmus followed up his blow, *when at length* an oak met him.'

But when the two clauses are connected in sense by the particle, then the Subjunctive is used, as

Neutro inclinaverat fortuna donec adulta nocte

luna surgens ostenderet acies falleretque. ‘The moon rising *caused* the fortune of the day to change.’ The two clauses are connected as cause and result.

Pondera saxorum Vitelliani provolvunt, disjectam fluitantemque testudinem lanceis contisque scrutantur donec soluta compage scutorum exsangues aut laceros prosternerent multa cum strage.

The two clauses are connected as cause and result.

Cato Major de Senectute.

SCIPIO. Sæpenumero admirari soleo cum hoc Caio Lælio, tum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, Marce Cato, perfectamque sapientiam, tum vel maxime, quod nunquam senectutem tibi gravem esse senserim; quæ plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se *Ætna* gravius dicant sustinere. CATO. Rem haud sane difficilem, Scipio et Læli, admirari videmini. Quibus enini nihil opis est in ipsis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis gravis est ætas: qui autem omnia bona a se ipsis petunt, iis nihil potest malum videri, quod naturæ necessitas afferat. Quo in genere in primis est senectus; quam ut adipiscantur, omnes optant; eandem accusant adeptam: tanta est inconstantia stultitiæ, atque perversitas. Obrepere, aiunt, eam citius quam putassent. Primum, quis coegit eos falsum putare?

Quid enim? citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? Deinde, qui minus gravis esset iis senectus, si octingentesimum annum agerent, quam octogesimum? Præterita enim ætas, quamvis longa, quum effluxisset, nulla consolatione permulcere posset stultam senectutem. Quocirca si sapientiam meam admirari soletis, (quæ utinam digna esset opinione vestra nostroque cognomine!) in hoc sumus sapientes, quod naturam optimam ducem, tanquam Deum, sequimur, eique paremus: a qua, non verisimile est, quum ceteræ partes ætatis bene descriptæ sint, extremum actum, tanquam ab inerti poeta, esse neglectum. Sed tamen necesse fuit esse aliquid extremum, et tanquam in arborum baccis terræque frugibus, maturitate tempestiva quasi vietum et caducum: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti. Quid est enim aliud, Gigantum modo bellare cum Diis, nisi naturæ repugnare? LÆLIUS. Atqui, Cato, gratissimum nobis, ut etiam pro Scipione pollicear, feceris, si, quoniam speramus, volumus quidem certe, senes fieri, ante multo a te didicerimus, quibus facillime rationibus ingravescentem ætatem ferre possimus. CATO. Faciam vero, Læli; præsertim si utrique vestrum, ut dicis, gratum futurum est. LÆL. Volumus sane, nisi molestum est, Cato, tanquam aliquam viam longam confeceris, quam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, istuc, *quo pervenisti, videre, quale sit.*

Quarta restat caussa, quæ maxime angere atque sollicitam habere nostram ætatem videtur, appropinquatio mortis; quæ certe a senectute non potest longe abesse. O miserum senem, qui mortem contemnendam esse in tam longa ætate non viderit! quæ aut plane negligenda est, si omnino exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda, si aliquo eum deducit, ubi sit futurus æternus. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si aut non miser post mortem, aut beatus etiam futurus sum? Quanquam quis est tam stultus, quamvis sit adolescens, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? Quin etiam ætas illa multo plures, quam nostra, mortis casus habet. Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes; gravius ægrotant; tristius curantur. Itaque pauci veniunt ad senectutem: quod ni ita accideret, melius et prudentius viveretur. Mens enim et ratio et consilium in senibus est: qui si nulli fuissent, nullæ omnino civitates essent. Sed redeo ad mortem impendentem. Quod illud est crimen senectutis, quum [illud] videatis cum adolescentia esse commune? Sensi ego quum in optimo filio meo, tum in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, Scipio, omni ætati mortem esse communem. At sperat adolescens, diu se victurum: quod sperare idem senex non potest. Insipienter sperat. Quid enim stultius, quam incerta pro certis habere, falsa pro veris? Senex, ne quod speret.

quidem, habet: at est eo meliore conditione, quam adolescens, quum *id*, quod ille sperat, hic jam consecutus est. Ille vult diu vivere: hic diu vixit. Quanquam, o Dii boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Da enim supremum tempus: exspectemus Tartesiorum Regis ætatem: fuit enim, ut scriptum video, Arganthonius quidam Gadibus, qui octoginta regnavit annos, centum et viginti vixit: sed mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum. Quum enim id advenit, tunc illud, quod præteriit, effluxit: tantum remanet, quod virtute et recte factis consecutus sis. Horæ quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses et anni: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, nec, quid sequatur, sciri potest. Quod cuique temporis ad vivendum datur, eo debet esse contentus. Neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula; modo, in quocunque fuerit actu probeatur: nec sapienti usque ad *Plaudite* vivendum. Breve enim tempus ætatis satis est longum ad bene honesteque vivendum. Sin processeris longius, non magis dolendum est, quam agricolæ dolent, præterita verni temporis suavitate, æstatem auctumnumque venisse. Ver enim tanquam adolescentiam significat, ostenditque fructus futuros: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt. Fructus autem senectutis est, ut sæpe dixi, ante partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia vero, quæ secundum

naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundum naturam, quam senibus emori? Quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. Itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur: senes autem, sicut sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur. Et, quasi poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt: sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas: quæ mihi quidem tam jucunda est, ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.

Omnium ætatum certus est terminus: senectutis autem nullus certus est terminus; recteque in ea vivitur, quoad munus officii exsequi et tueri possis, et tamen mortem contemnere. Ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit, quam adolescentia, et fortior. Hoc illud est, quod Pisistrato tyranno a Solone responsum est, quum illi quærenti, *qua tandem spe fretus sibi tam audaciter obsisteret*, respondisse dicitur, *Senectute*. Sed vivendi finis est optimus, quum, integra mente ceterisque sensibus, opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit. Ut navem, ut ædificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit: sic hominem eadem optime, quæ conglutinavit natura dissolvit. Jam omnis conglutinatio recens ægre, inveterata ~~facile~~

divellitur. Ita fit, ut illud breve vitæ reliquum nec avide appetendum senibus, nec sine caussa deserendum sit. Vetatque Pythagoras, *injussu Imperatoris, id est, Dei, de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere*. Solonis quidem sapientis elogium est, quo *se negat velle suam mortem dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare*. Vult, credo, se esse carum suis. Sed haud scio, an melius Ennius :

Nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu
Faxit.

Non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur. Jam sensus moriendi aliquis esse potest; isque ad exiguum tempus, præsertim seni: post mortem quidem sensus aut optandus, aut nullus est. Sed hoc meditaturn ab adolescentia debet esse, mortem ut negligamus: sine qua meditatione tranquillo esse animo nemo potest. Moriendum enim certe est: et id incertum, an eo ipso die. Mortem igitur omnibus horis impendentem timens, qui poterit animo consistere? De qua non ita longa disputatione opus esse videtur, quum recorder, non Lucium Brutum, qui in liberanda patria est interfectus, non duo Decios, qui ad voluntariam mortem cursum equorum incitaverunt, non Marcum Attilium, qui ad supplicium est profectus, ut fidem hosti datam conservaret, non duo Scipiones, qui iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere

voluerunt, non avum tuum Lucium Paullum, qui morte luit collegæ in Cannensi ignominia temeritatem, non Marcum Marcellum, cujus interitum ne crudelissimus quidem hostis honore sepulturæ carere passus est, sed legiones nostras, quod scripsi in *Originibus*, in eum sæpe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, unde se nunquam redituras arbitrarentur. Quod igitur adolescentes, et ii quidem non solum indocti, sed etiam rustici contemnunt, id docti senes extimescent? Omnino, ut mihi quidem videtur, studiorum omnium satietas vitæ facit satietatem. Sunt pueritiæ certa studia: num igitur ea desiderant adolescentes? Sunt et ineuntis adolescentiæ: num ea constans jam requirit ætas, quæ media dicitur? Sunt etiam hujus ætatis; ne ea quidem quærentur a senectute. Sunt extrema quædam studia senectutis: ergo ut superiorum ætatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis. Quod quum evenit, satietas vitæ tempus maturum mortis affert.

Equidem non video, cur, quid ipse sentiam de morte, non audeam vobis dicere; quod eo melius mihi cernere videor, quo ab ea propius absum. Ego vestros patres, Publi Scipio, tuque, Cai Læli, viros clarissimos mihiq; amicissimos, vivere arbitror; et eam quidem vitam, quæ est sola vita nominanda. Nam, dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis et gravi opere perfungimur. Est

enim animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, locum divinæ naturæ æternitatisque contrarium. Sed credo Deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent, qui terras tuerentur, quique, cœlestium ordinem contemplantes, imitarentur eum vitæ modo atque constantia. Nec me solum ratio ac disputatio impulit, ut ita crederem, sed nobilitas etiam summorum philosophorum, et auctoritas.

Audiebam, Pythagoram Pythagoreosque, incolas pæne nostros, qui essent Italici philosophi quondam nominati, nunquam dubitasse, quin ex universa mente divina delibatos animos haberemus. Demonstrabantur mihi præterea, quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disservisset, is, qui esset omnium sapientissimus oraculo Apollinis judicatus. Quid multa? Sic mihi persuasi, sic sentio, quum tanta celeritas animorum sit, tanta memoria præteritorum, futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa, non posse eam naturam, quæ res eas contineat, esse mortalem: quumque semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, quia se ipse moveat; ne finem quidem habiturum esse motus, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus, et, quum simplex animi natura esset, neque haberet in se quidquam admixtum dispar sui atque dissimile, non posse eum dividi: quod *si non possit*, non posse interire: magnoque esse argu-

mento, homines scire pleraque ante quam nati sint, quod jam pueri, quum artes difficiles discant, ita celesiter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Hæc Plato noster.

Apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major hæc dicit. *Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas gerebam, intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis. Nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil [eorum] ipsorum animi efficerent, quo diutius memoriam sui teneremus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere; quum exissent ex iis, emori; nec vero, tum animum esse insipientem, quum ex insipienti corpore evasisset; sed quum omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer esse cœpisset, tum esse sapientem. Atque etiam, quum hominis natura morte dissolvitur, ceterarum rerum perspicuum est quo quæque discedant; abeunt enim illuc omnia, unde orta sunt: animus autem solus, nec quum adest, nec quum discedit, apparet. Jam vero videtis, nihil esse morti tam simile, quam somnum. Atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam: multa enim, quum remissi et liberi sunt,*

futura prospiciunt. Ex quo intelligitur, quales futuri sint, quum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint. Quare, si hæc ita sunt, sic me colitote, ut Deum. Sin una est interiturus animus cum corpore, vos tamen, Deos verentes, qui hanc omnem pulchritudinem tuentur et regunt, memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis. Cyrus quidem hæc moriens. Nos, si placet, nostra videamus.

Nemo unquam mihi, Scipio, persuadebit, aut patrem tuum Paullum, aut duos avos, Paullum et Africanum, aut Africani patrem, aut patruum, aut multos præstantes viros, quos enumerare non est necesse, tanta esse conatos, quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, nisi animo cernerent, posteritatem ad se pertinere. An censes, (ut de me ipso aliquid more senum gloriæ,) me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam, essem terminaturus? Nonne melius multo fuisset, otiosam ætatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere? Sed, nescio quomodo, animus, erigens se, posteritatem semper ita prospiciebat, quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum denique victurus esset. Quod quidem ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud optimi cujusque animus maxime ad immortalitatem gloriæ niteretur. Quid, quod sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo *moritur, stultissimus iniquissimo?* Nonne vobis vide-

tur animus is, qui plus cernat et longius, videre, se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem, cujus obtusior sit acies, non videre? Equidem efferor studio patres vestros, quos colui et dilexi, videndi: neque vero eos solum convenire aveo, quos ipse cognovi, sed illos etiam, de quibus audiui et legi et ipse conscripsi. Quo quidem me proficiscentem haud sane quis facile retraxerit; neque tanquam Peliam recoxerit. Quod si quis Deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem; nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari. Quid enim habet vita commodi? quid non potius laboris? Sed habeat sane: habet certe tamen aut satietatem, aut modum. Non lubet enim mihi deplorare vitam, quod multi, et ii docti, sæpe fecerunt: neque me vixisse pœnitet; quoniam ita vixi, ut non frustra me natum existimem; et ex vita ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo. Commorandi enim natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solum viros, de quibus ante dixi; verum etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior: cujus a me corpus crematum est; quod contra decuit ab illo meum: animus vero non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit,

quo mihi ipsi cernebat esse veniendum. Quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum; non quod æquo animo ferrem; sed me ipse consolabar, existimans, non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore. His mihi rebus, Scipio (id enim te cum Lælio admirari solere dixisti,) levis est senectus, nec solum non molesta, sed etiam jucunda. Quod si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, lubenter erro; nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo. Sin mortuus, (ut quidam minuti philosophi censeant,) nihil sentiam, non vereor, ne hunc errorem meum mortui philosophi irrideant. Quod si non sumus immortales futuri, tamen extingui homini suo tempore optabile est. Nam habet natura, ut aliarum omnium rerum, sic vivendi modum. Senectus autem peractio ætatis est, tanquam fabulæ, cujus defatigationem fugere debemus, præsertim adjuncta satietate. Hæc habui, de senectute quæ dicerem. Ad quam utinam perveniatis! ut ea, quæ ex me audistis, re experti, probare possitis.

The fall of Cremona.

Ubi hæc comperta Antonio, discordes animis, discretos viribus hostium exercitus aggredi statuit, antequam ducibus auctoritas, militi obsequium et junctis legionibus fiducia rediret. Namque Fabium Valentem

profectum ab urbe acceleraturumque cognita Cæcinæ proditione conjectabat; et fidus Vitellio Fabius, nec militiæ ignarus. Simul ingens Germanorum vis per Rætiā timebatur; et Britannia Galliaque et Hispania auxilia Vitellius acciverat, immensam belli luem, ni Antonius, id ipsum metuens, festinato prælio victoriam præcepisset. Universo cum exercitu secundis a Verona castris Bedriacum venit. Postero die, legionibus ad muniendum retentis, auxiliares cohortes in Cremonensem agrum missæ, ut, specie parandarum copiarum, civili præda miles imbueretur. Ipse cum quatuor millibus equitum ad octavum a Bedriaco progressus, quo licentius popularentur. Exploratores, ut mos est, longius curabant. Quinta ferme hora diei erat, cum citus eques adventare hostes, prægredi paucos, motum fremitumque late audiri nuntiavit. Dum Antonius quidnam agendum consultat, aviditate navandæ operæ Arrius Varus cum promptissimis equitum prorupit, impulitque Vitellianos, modica cæde: nam plurium accursu versa fortuna, et acerrimus quisque sequentium fugæ ultimus erat. Nec sponte Antonii properatum, et fore quæ acciderant rebatur. Hortatus suos ut magno animo capesserent pugnam, ductis in latera turmis, vacuum medio relinquit iter, quo Varum equitesque ejus reciperet; jussæ armari legiones; datum per agros signum ut, qua cuique proximum, ommissa præda, prælio occurreret. Pavidus

interim Varus turbæ suorum miscetur, intulitque formidinem. Pulsi cum sauciis integri suomet ipsi metu et angustiis viarum conflictabantur. Nullum in illa trepidatione Antonius constantis ducis aut fortissimi militis officium omisit. Occursare paventibus, retinere cedentes, ubi plurimus labor, unde aliqua spes, consilio manu voce insignis hosti, conspicuus suis. Eo postremo ardoris proventus est, ut vexillarium fugientem hasta transverberaret. Mox raptum vexillum in hostem vertit. Quo pudore haud plures quam centum equites restitere. Juvit locus, arctiorē illic via, et fracto interfluentis rivi ponte, qui incerto alveo et præcipitibus ripis fugam impediēbat. Ea necessitas, seu fortuna, lapsas jam partes restituit. Firmati inter se densis ordinibus excipiunt Vitellianos temere effusos. Atque illi consternantur. Antonius instare percussis, sternere obvios. Simul cæteri, ut cuique ingenium, spoliare, capere, arma equosque abripere. Et exciti prospero clamore, qui modo per agros fuga palabantur, victoriæ se miscebant. Ad quantum a Cremona lapidem fulsere legionum signa Rapacis atque Italicæ, læto inter initia equitum suorum prælio illuc usque provecta. Sed ubi fortuna contra fuit, non laxare ordines, non recipere turbatos, non obviam ire ultroque aggredi hostem, tantum per spatium cursu et pugnando fessum. Forte victi, haud perinde rebus *prosperis* ducem desideraverant, atque in *adversis*

desse intelligebant. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat; et Vipstanus Messala tribunus cum Moesicis auxiliariis assequitur, quos militiæ¹ legionariis quanquam raptim ductos æquabant. Ita mixtus pedes equesque rupere legionum agmen. Et propinqua Cremonensium mœnia, quanto plus spei ad effugium, minorem ad resistendum animum dabant. Nec Antonius ultra institit, memor laboris ac vulnorum, quibus tam anceps prælii fortuna, quamvis prospero fine, equites equosque afflictauerat. Inumbrante vespera universum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit. Utque cumulos super et recentia cæde vestigia incessere, quasi debellatum foret, pergere Cremonam, et victos in deditionem accipere aut expugnare deposcunt. Hæc in medio, pulchra dictu. Illa sibi quisque, "posse coloniam plano sitam impetu capi. Idem audaciæ per tenebras irrumpentibus, et majorem rapiendi licentiam. Quodsi lucem opperiantur, jam pacem, jam preces et pro labore ac vulneribus clementiam et gloriam, inania, laturos: sed opes Cremonensium in sinu² præfectorum legatorumque fore. Expugnatae urbis prædam ad militem, deditæ ad duces pertinere." Spernuntur centuriones tribunique, ac ne vox cujusquam audiat, quatiunt arma, rupturi imperium, ni ducantur. Tum Antonius, inserens se manipulis, ubi aspectu et auc-

¹ *Militiæ*, their long service.

² *In sinu*, in the purse.

toritate silentium fecerat, non se decus neque pretium eripere tam bene meritis affirmabat, “sed divisa inter exercitum ducesque munia: militibus cupidinem pugnandi convenire; duces providendo, consultando, cunctatione sæpius quam temeritate, prodesse. Ut pro virili portione, armis ac manu, victoriam juverit, ratione et consilio, propriis ducis artibus, profuturum. Neque enim ambigua esse quæ occurrant, noctem et ignotæ situm urbis, intus hostes et cuncta insidiis opportuna. Non si pateant portæ, nisi explorato, nisi die, intrandum. An oppugnationem inchoaturos, adempto omni prospectu, quis æquus locus, quanta altitudo mœnium, tormentisne et telis an operibus et vineis aggredienda urbs foret.” Mox conversus ad singulos, “num secures dolabrasque et cætera expugnandis urbibus secum attulissent” rogabat. Et cum abnuerent, “gladiisne,” inquit, “et pilis perfringere ac subruere muros ullæ manus possunt? Si aggerem struere, si pluteis cratibusve protegi necesse fuerit, ut vulgus improvidum, irriti stabimus, altitudinem turrium et aliena munimenta mirantes? Quin potius mora noctis unius, advectis tormentis machinisque, vim victoriamque nobiscum ferimus?” Simul lixas calonesque, cum recentissimis equitum, Bedriacum mittit, copias cæteraque usui allaturos. Id vero ægre tolerante milite, prope seditionem ventum; cum progressi equites sub ipsa mœnia vagos ex Cremonensibus

corripiunt quorum indicio noscitur sex Vitellianas legiones, omnemque exercitum qui Hostiliæ egerat, eo ipso die triginta millia passuum emensum, comperta suorum clade in prælium accingi ac jam affore. Is terror obstructas mentes consiliis ducis aperuit. Sistere tertiam decimam legionem in ipso viæ Postumiæ aggere jubet, cui juncta a lævo septima Galbiana patienti campo stetit, dein septima Claudiana, agresti fossa (ita locus erat,) præmunita; dextro octava per apertum limitem, mox tertia densis arbustis intercepta. Hic aquilarum signorumque ordo : milites mixti per tenebras, ut fors tulerat; prætorianum vexillum proximum tertianis, cohortes auxiliorum in cornibus; latera ac terga equite circumdata; Sido atque Italicus, Suevi, cum delectis popularium primori in acie versabantur. At Vitellianus exercitus (cui acquiescere Cremonæ, et, recuperatis cibo somnoque viribus, confectum algore atque inedia hostem postera die profligare ac proruere ratio fuit,) indigus rectoris, inops consilii, tertia ferme noctis hora paratis jam dispositisque Flavianis impingitur. Ordinem agminis disjecti per iram ac tenebras asseverare non ausim, quanquam alii tradiderint quartam Macedonicam dextro suorum cornu, quintam et quintam decimam, cum vexillis nonæ secundæque et vicesimæ Britannicarum legionum, mediam aciem, sextadecimanos duodevicesimosque et primanos lævum cornu complexisse. Rapaces

atque Italici omnibus se manipulis miscuerant. Eques auxiliaque sibi ipsi locum legere. Prælium tota nocte varium, anceps, atrox; his, rursus illis exitiabile. Nihil animus aut manus, ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant. Eadem utraque acie arma; crebris interrogationibus notum pugnae signum; permixta vexilla, ut quisque globus capta ex hostibus huc vel illuc raptabat. Urguebatur maxime septima legio, nuper a Galba conscripta. Occisi sex primorum ordinum centuriones, abrepta quædam signa: ipsam aquilam Attilius Verus, primipili centurio, multa cum hostium strage, et ad extremum moriens, servaverat. Sustinuit labantem aciem Antonius accitis prætorianis. Qui ubi excepere pugnam, pellunt hostem, dein pelluntur. Namque Vitelliani tormenta in aggerem viæ contulerant, ut tela vacuo atque aperto excuterentur, dispersa primo et arbustis sine hostium noxa illisa. Magnitudine eximia quintæ decimæ legionis ballista ingentibus saxis hostilem aciem proruebat, lateque cladem intulisset, ni duo milites præclarum facinus ausi, arreptis e strage scutis ignorati, vincla ac libramenta tormentorum abscidissent. Statim confossi sunt, eoque intercidere nomina: de facto haud ambigitur. Neutro inclinaverat fortuna, donec adulta nocte luna surgens ostenderet acies falleretque. Sed Flavianis æquior a tergo; hinc majores equorum virorumque umbræ, et falso, ut in corpora, ictu tela hos-

tium citra cadebant: Vitelliani adverso lumine collucescentes, velut ex occulto jaculantibus, incauti offerebantur. Igitur Antonius, ubi noscere suos noscique poterat, alios pudore et probris, multos laude et hortatu, omnes spe promissisque accendens, "cur rursum sumpsissent arma," Pannonicas legiones interrogabat: "illos esse campos in quibus abolere labem prioris ignominiae, ubi recuperare gloriam possent." Tum ad Mœsicos conversus principes auctoresque belli ciebat: "frustra minis et verbis provocatos Vitellianos, si manus eorum oculosque non tolerent." Hæc, ut quosque accesserat; plura ad tertianos, veterum recentiumque admonens, ut sub M. Antonio Parthos, sub Corbulone Armenios, nuper Sarmatas pepulissent. Mox infensius prætorianis, "Vos," inquit, "nisi vincitis, pagani, quis alius imperator, quæ castra alia excipient? Illic signa armaque vestra sunt, et mors victis: nam ignominiam consumpsistis." Undique clamor; et orientem solem (ita in Syria mos est), tertiani salutavere. Vagus inde, an consilio ducis subditus rumor, advenisse Mucianum, exercitus in vicem salutasse. Gradum inferunt quasi recentibus auxiliis aucti, rariore jam Vitellianorum acie, ut quos nullo rectore suos quemque impetus vel pavor contraheret diduceretve. Postquam pulsos sensit Antonius, denso agmine obturbabat. Laxati ordines abrumpuntur; nec restitui quivere impredientibus vehiculis tormentisque. Per

limitem viæ sparguntur festinatione consecrandi victores. Eo notabilior cædes fuit, quia filius patrem interfecit. Rem nominaque, auctore Vipstano Mesala, tradam. Julius Mansuetus ex Hispania, Rapaci legioni additus, impubem filium domi liquerat. Is mox adultus, inter septimanos a Galba conscriptus, oblatum forte patrem et vulnere stratum dum semianimem scrutatur, agnitus agnoscensque et exsanguem amplexus, voce flebili precabatur placatos patris manes, neve se ut parricidam aversarentur: publicum id facinus; et unum militem quotam civiliū armorum partem? Simul attollere corpus, aperire humum, supremo erga parentem officio fungi. Advertere proximi, deinde plures: hinc per omnem aciem miraculum et questus et sævissimi belli exsecratio. Nec eo segnius propinquos, affines, fratres trucidatos spoliant; factum esse scelus loquuntur faciuntque.

Ut Cremonam venere, novum immensumque opus occurrit. Othoniano bello Germanicus mœnibus Cremonensium castra sua, castris vallum circumjecerat, eaque munimenta rursus auxerat. Quorum aspectu hæsere victores, incertis ducibus quid juberent. Incipere oppugnationem, fesso per diem noctemque exercitu, arduum et, nullo juxta subsidio, anceps. Sin Bedriacum redirent, intolerandus tam longi itineris labor, et victoria ad irritum revolvebatur. Munire castra, id quoque, propinquis hostibus, formidolosum,

ne dispersos, et opus molientes, subita eruptione turbarent. Quæ super cuncta terrebat ipsorum miles periculi quam moræ patientior: quippe ingrata quæ tuta, ex temeritate spes; omnisque cædes et vulnera et sanguis aviditate prædæ pensabantur. Huc inclinauit Antonius, cingique vallum corona jussit. Primo sagittis saxisque eminus certabant, majore Flavianorum pernicie, in quos tela desuper librabantur. Mox vallum portasque legionibus attribuit, ut discretus labor fortes ignavosque distingueret, atque ipsa contentione decoris accenderentur. Proxima Bedriacensi viæ tertiani septimanique sumpsere, dexteriora valli octava ac septima Claudiana; tertiadecimanos ad Brixianam portam impetus tulit. Paulum inde moræ, dum ex proximis agris ligones, dolabras, et alii falces scalasque convectant. Tum, elatis super capita scutis, densa testudine succedunt. Romanæ utrinque artes: pondera saxorum Vitelliani provolvunt, disjectam fluitantemque testudinem lanceis contisque scrutantur, donec, soluta compage scutorum, exsanguis aut laceros prosternerent multa cum strage. Incesserat cunctatio, ni duces fesso militi et velut irritas exhortationes abnuerent Cremonam monstrassent. Hormine id ingenium, ut Messala tradit, an potior auctor sit C. Plinius, qui Antonium incusat, haud facile discreverim, nisi quod neque Antonius neque Hormus a fama vitæ suæ, quamvis pessimo flagitio, degeneravere. Non

jam sanguis neque vulnera morabantur, quin subruerent vallum quaterentque portas, innixi humeris et super iteratam testudinem scandentes prensarent hostium tela brachiaque. Integri cum sauciis, semineces cum exspirantibus volvuntur, varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium. Acerrimum tertiæ septimæque legionum certamen; et dux Antonius cum delectis auxiliariis eodem incubuerat. Obstinatos inter se cum sustinere Vitelliani nequirent et superjacta tela testudine laberentur, ipsam postremo ballistam in subeuntes propulere, quæ ut ad præsens disjecit obruitque quos inciderat, ita pinnas ac summa valli ruina sua traxit. Simul juncta turris ictibus saxorum cessit. Qua septimani dum nituntur cuneis, tertianus securibus gladiisque portam perfregit. Primum irrupisse C. Volusium tertiæ legionis militem inter omnes auctores constat. Is in vallum egressus, deturbatis qui restiterant, conspicuus manu ac voce, capta castra conclamavit. Cæteri, trepidis jam Vitellianis, seque e vallo præcipitantibus, perrupere. Completur cæde quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit. Ac rursus nova laborum facies, ardua urbis mœnia, saxæ turres, ferrati portarum objices, vibrans tela miles, frequens obstrictusque Vitellianis partibus Cremonensis populus, magna pars Italiæ, stato in eosdem *dies* mercatu congregata; quod defensoribus auxilium *ob multitudinem*, oppugnantibus incitamentum *ob*

prædam erat. Rapi ignes Antonius inferrique amœnissimis extra urbem ædificiis jubet, si damno rerum suarum Cremonenses ad mutandam fidem traherentur. Propinqua muris tecta, et altitudinem mœnium egressa, fortissimo quoque militum complet; illi trabibus tegulisque et facibus propugnatores deturbant. Jam legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, et alii tela saxaque incutiebant, cum languescere paulatim Vitellianorum animi. Ut quis ordine anteibat, cedere fortunæ, ne, Cremona quoque excisa, nulla ultra venia, omnisque ira victoris non in vulgus inops sed in tribunos centurionesque, ubi pretium cædis erat, reverteretur. Gregarius miles, futuri socors et ignobilitate tutior, perstabat. Vagi per vias, in domibus abdit, pacem ne tum quidem orabant cum bellum posuissent. Primores castrorum nomen atque imagines Vitellii amoliuntur. Catenas Cæcinæ (nam etiam tum vinctus erat) exsolvunt, orantque ut causæ suæ deprecator adsistat. Aspernantem tumentemque lacrimis fatigant, extremum malorum, tot fortissimi viri proditoris opem invocantes. Mox velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant. Cum Antonius inhiberi tela jussisset, signa aquilasque extulere: mæstum inermium agmen, dejectis in terram oculis, sequebatur. Circumstiterant victores, et primo ingerebant probra, intentabant ictus: mox, ut præberi ora contumeliis, et, posita omni ferocia, cuncta victi patiebantur, subit

recordatio illos esse qui nuper Bedriaci victoriæ temperassent. Sed ubi Cæcina prætexta lictoribusque insignis, dimota turba, consul incessit, exarsere victores : superbiam sævitiamque, (adeo invisa scelera sunt,) etiam perfidiam objectabant. Obstitit Antonius, datisque defensoribus, ad Vespasianum dimisit.

Plebs interim Cremonensium inter armatos conflabatur; nec procul cæde aberant, cum precibus ducum mitigatus est miles. Et vocatos ad concionem Antonius alloquitur, magnifice victores, victos clementer, de Cremona in neutrum. Exercitus, præter insitam prædandi cupidinem, vetere odio ad excidium Cremonensium incubuit. Juvisse partes Vitellianas Othonis quoque bello credebantur; mox tertiadecimanos ad exstruendum amphitheatrum relictos, ut sunt procacia urbanæ plebis ingenia, petulantibus jurgiis illuserant. Auxit invidiam editum illic a Cæcina gladiatorum spectaculum, eademque rursus belli sedes, et præbiti in acie Vitellianis cibi, cæsæ quædam feminæ studio partium ad prælium progressæ. Tempus quoque mercatus ditem alioqui coloniam majorum opum specie complebat. Cæteri duces in obscuro: Antonium fortuna famaue omnium oculis exposuerat. Is balineas ablundo cruori propere petit. Excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, "statim futurum ut incallescere." Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in eum *vertit, tanquam signum incendendæ Cremonæ dedisset,*

quæ jam flagrabat. Quadraginta armatorum millia irrupere, calorum lixarumque amplior numerus, et in libidinem ac sævitiam corruptior. Non dignitas, non ætas protegebat, quo minus stupra cædibus, cædes stupris miscerentur. Grandævos senes, exacta ætate feminas, viles ad prædam, in ludibrium trahebant. Ubi adulta virgo aut quis forma conspicuus incidisset, vi manibusque rapientium divulsus ipsos postremo direptores in mutuam perniciem agebat. Dum pecuniam, vel gravia auro templorum dona, sibi quisque trahunt, majore aliorum vi truncabantur. Quidam, obvia aspernati, verberibus tormentisque dominorum abdita scrutari, defossa eruere. Faces in manibus, quas, ubi prædam egresserant, in vacuas domos et inania templa per lasciviam jaculabantur; utque exercitu vario linguis, moribus, cui cives, socii, externi interessent, diversæ cupidines, et aliud cuique fas, nec quidquam illicitum. Per quadriduum Cremona suffecit.

Cæsar invades Britain.

Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano fecissent, seque ea

quæ imperasset facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi Cæsar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniae anteponeudas judicabat, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque, quod satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quod præterea navium longarum habebat quæstori, legatis præfectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant XVIII onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebantur quo minus in eundem portum venire possent: has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottæ legatis in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, ducendum dedit; P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere iussit.

His constitutis rebus nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tertia fere vigilia solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus quum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora circiter diei quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. *Cujus loci hæc erat natura atque ita montibus*

angustis mare continebatur uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquæ naves eo convenirent, ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognosset et quæ fieri vellet ostendit, monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quum celerem atque instabilem motum haberent ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum dato signo et sublatiis ancoris circiter milia passuum VII ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

At barbari consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant, militibus autem ignotis locis, impeditis manibus magno et gravi onere armorum oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, quum illi aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis audacter tela conjicerent et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti atque hujus

omnino generis pugnae imperiti non eadem alacritate ac studio quo in pedestribus uti proeliis consueverant utebantur.

Quod ubi Cæsar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatio et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit; quæ res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum rei publicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero. Hoc quum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi projecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis primis navibus quum conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus appropinquant.

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere, *neque signa* subsequi poterant, atque alius alia ex *navi quibuscunque* signis occurrerat se aggregabat,

magno opere perturbabantur : hostes vero notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumstiebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod quum animadvertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. Nostri simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturos quæque imperasset facturos sese polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo Cæsaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant: tum proelio facto remiserunt, et in petenda pace ejus rei culpam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quod quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere impru-

dentis dixit obseidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiore locis arcescitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Inter eos suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare coeperunt.

His rebus pace confirmata post diem quantumquam est in Britanniam ventum, naves XVIII, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quæ quum appropinquarent Britannis et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eodem unde erant profectæ referrentur, aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo deicerentur; quæ tamen ancoris jactis quum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum provectæ continentem petierunt.

Eadem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos sætus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat quasque in aridum subduxerat, sætus complebat, et onerarias quæ ad ancoras erant deligatæ tempestas afflictabat, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent funibus, ancoris

reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves erant aliæ quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant quæ ad reficiendas naves erant usui; et quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

Quibus rebus cognitis principes Britanniae, qui post prælium ad Cæsarem convenerant, inter se collo-
cuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora quod sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt rebellionem facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod his superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque rursus conjuratione facta paulatim ex castris discedere ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

At Cæsar etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id quod accidit suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et

quæ ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque quum summo studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus amissis reliquis ut navigari commode posset effecit.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Cæsari nuntiaverunt pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret in ea parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar id quod erat suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quæ in stationibus erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque ægre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conjici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae : primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt atque ipso terrore

equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt atque ita currus collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in præliis præstant, ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt uti in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitados equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint.

Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit; namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto ad lacessendum et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suo se loco continuit, et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates quæ et nostros in castris continerent et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et quanta prædæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. Hæc

rebus celeriter magna multitudine peditatus equitatusque coacta ad castra venerunt.

Cæsar etsi idem, quod superioribus diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut si essent hostes pulsī, celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter xxx, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prælio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde omnibus longe lateque ædificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum quem ante imperaverat duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod propinqua die æquinocitii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse idoneam tempestatem nactus paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex iis onerariæ duæ eosdem quos reliquæ portus capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatæ sunt.

Quibus ex navibus quum essent expositi milites circiter ccc atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos *Cæsar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, spe prædæ adducti primo non ita magno suorum nu-*

mero circumsteterunt, ac si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere jusserunt. Quum illi orbe facto sese defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia vi convenerunt. Qua re nuntiata Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius horis iv fortissime pugnaverunt et paucis vulneribus acceptis complures ex his occiderunt. Postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abjectis armis terga verterunt magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

Cæsar postero die T. Labienum legatum cum iis legionibus quas ex Britannia reducerat in Morinos qui rebellionem fecerant misit. Qui quum propter siccitates paludum quo se reciperent non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno erant usi, omnes fere in potestatem Labieni pervenerunt. At Q. Titurius et L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, ædificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Cæsarem receperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eo duæ omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt, reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis ex literis Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.

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